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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Talks Held in Geneva on Chemical Weapons Ban [PRAVDA 22 Aug] AA 1
Polish Proposal at Stockholm Makes 'Headway' [Bogachev, Vukolov] AA 1
Bovin Urges Bilateral Space Arms Agreement AA 1
Commentaries Continue on Nuclear Moratorium AA 2
  'Top Priority' [Pozner, Bogdanov, Plekhanov] AA 2
  Dailies Carry Comments AA 6
  KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial [22 Aug] AA 10
  Impact on Peace Movement Noted [Zhukov] AA 12
  Moscow Gorispolkom Press Conference [Vasilenko] AA 13
  Scientists Support Stand [Naumov] AA 13
  Workers, Academician Pleased AA 14
  IPPNW Chairman Lauds Gorbachev AA 14
  U.S. Stand Lamented [Andrianov] AA 15
  Japanese Reaction Cited AA 16
  Geneva Delegate Comments AA 16
  PRAVDA Reviews Reaction AA 17
Further on B-52 Violation of SALT II Treaty [Ivanov] AA 18

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Press Conference held on 'Lessons of Chernobyl' [Petrosyants, Izreal, Legasov, Ilin, Minayev] CC 1
  Further Report [Petrosyants, Izreal, Legasov, Ilin, Nazarkin] CC 4
  Nazarkin on Safety Initiatives CC 7
U.S. Base Strategy in S.W. Asia Criticized [Simonyan in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Aug] CC 8
Gerasimov Praises Nuclear Moratorium Extension [IZVESTIYA 12 Aug] CC 10
Asian 'Peace Champions' Meet in Khabarovsk [PRAVDA 21 Aug] CC 11
Scientific Seminar Closes in Sicily 21 August CC 12

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S.'Maneuvering' on Expert Talks Criticized [Dmitriyev in PRAVDA 22 Aug] A 1
Reagan Criticized for Fulfilling 'Mandate' [Beglov in IZVESTIYA 20 Aug] A 2
Zhukov on Joint Actions With U.S. Peace Groups [IZVESTIYA 21 Aug] A 5
U.S. Links With UK Military in Cyprus Viewed [Borin] A 6
Titan-2 Fuel Leak Causes 'Dangerous Incident' A 7

CHINA

Rodinov Comments on Nonaggression Treaty B 1
PRC Press on Gorbachev Statement Cited B 1
Supreme Soviet Delegation Arrives in Beijing B 2
Chen Xitong Delegation Briefed on Moscow Plan B 2

SOUTH ASIA

Twenty Dushmens Captured in DRA Offensive D 1
U.S. Recruits Dushmans for 'Ideological Warfare' D 1
DRA Foreign Minister Departs for Harare D 2
Counterrevolutionaries Forge Afghanis, Dollars D 2
Bilateral Trade Protocol Signed With India [Delhi] D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further Reportage on Chea Sim Visit to Moscow E 1
  Meets With Voss E 1
  Discusses Peace Initiatives E 1
Barakhta on S.E. Asian Ministers Meeting [PRAVDA 21 Aug] E 2
Osipovskiy Examines ANZUK Naval Maneuvers E 3

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO 'Autumn Forge' Seen 'Complicating' Dialogue [Vavilov] G 1
Polyanskiy Holds Talks With FRG Delegation [IZVESTIYA 21 Aug] G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PDRY Rebuilding Efforts Since January Viewed [Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA 15 Aug] H 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Discusses Energy, Food Supply R 1
PRAVDA Sets Komsomol Tasks, Cites Shortcomings [16 Aug] R 2
Materials on Gorbachev Far East Tour Published R 4
Ligachev, Others Sign Obiturary of Odessa Official R 4
Shevchenko Chairs Ukraine Supreme Soviet Session R 5
SOS Telephone Introduced for Drug Addicts [AFP] R 5
Correction to Report on Chernobyl Aftermath R 6
Comparison of New Construction Ministries Items R 6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Shortcomings in Fruit, Vegetable Trade Described T 1
Agricultural Developments for 18-20 Aug T 2
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Harvest Progress [14 Aug] T 3
Murakhovskiy Attends RSFSR Agriculture Seminar T 5
Briefs: Minsk Enterprise T 5

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1772 Launched 21 Aug, Works Normally U 1
Georgian Computer Has Nuclear Power Application U 1

TALKS HELD IN GENEVA ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

PM220852 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Geneva 21 Aug -- On 18 and 20 August Soviet-U.S. consultations were held here on questions of a universal and total chemical weapons ban. Negotiations with the aim of concluding an appropriate international convention are being conducted at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. V.L. Israelyan from the Soviet side and Donald Lowitz, head of the U.S. delegation, from the U.S. side took part in the consultations. During the exchange of views that took place the sides discussed questions of principle of the convention being prepared, and also the state of affairs at the bilateral Soviet-U.S. negotiations on banning chemical weapons. The consultations in Geneva are being held in the framework of preparing for the meeting between USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

POLISH PROPOSAL AT STOCKHOLM MAKES 'HEADWAY'

LD211433 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 21 Aug 86

["At the Stockholm Forum" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Stockholm August 21 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Bogachev and Nikolay Vukolov report: At a meeting of the working group dealing with problems of observation, the Polish delegation today advanced new considerations about the problem of inviting observers to military activities notified. It was proposed to agree upon the threshold of numerical forces involved, above which all the participating countries would be obliged to invite observers. Below that threshold, invitation could be voluntary, as this is envisaged by the final act of the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe. As is noted in the lobbies of the forum, posing the question in this way is in the mainstream of the demands of many participating countries and makes for a headway at the talks on working out this important confidence-building measure.

BOVIN URGES USSR-U.S. SPACE ARMS AGREEMENT

LD220516 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- A world based on the "balance of fear" is by no means the best of the worlds, Aleksandr Bovin writes in his book "Space Fantasies and Earthy Realities," issued by the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA publishing house. One of the most pressing political questions of the late twentieth century is whether the arms race will spread to near-earth space or it will be possible to stop this process. Revealing the meaning of the Strategic Defence Initiative which, as the U.S. President put it, will allegedly make nuclear weapons powerless and obsolete, Aleksandr Bovin writes that the "star wars" programme does not provide for a change of offensive arms but adds new strike systems to them and creates favourable conditions for a disarming first strike.

The attempts to carry through the "star wars" programme can upset the strategic parity because the Soviet Union will have to take measures in response. There exists only one way out of the nuclear-missile deadlock: The USSR and the USA should come to agreement to reverse the arms race on earth and to prevent it from spreading to space. Aleksandr Bovin stresses that there exist realistic opportunities for this. And if the search for a mutually acceptable compromise is thwarted, this will be due only to the position of the USA which is reluctant to give up its SDI. The space shield it is going to create will turn out to be one more sword of Damocles threatening all countries and peoples.

COMMENTARIES CONTINUE ON NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

'Top Priority'

LD211337 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Aug 86

[From the "Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner with Doctors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute; in Moscow date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pozner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. This is Vladimir Pozner presenting "Top Priority." On the panel with me as usual are Doctors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the institute for North American and Canadian studies here in Moscow, and the subject today I think is obvious. On Monday evening [18 August] the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, addressed the nation with a statement on the Soviet Union's decision to prolong the moratorium -- the unilateral moratorium -- on all nuclear tests until the end of 1986.

[Bogdanov] I'm really very happy that in our "Top Priority" we have been touching upon that subject several times now...

[Pozner, interrupting] Yes.

[Bogdanov, continuing] ... and we come again back to that subject, and I'm really very happy. So we have very consequent [as heard] foreign policy of the Soviet Union of unilateral action showing to everybody, and first of all to our (?respectable) USA, that we are very willing to cooperate and to find out the solution to the most acute problem of today, nuclear problem.

Now, if our listeners had an opportunity to listen to our secretary general or to read his statement, they would have noticed that how difficult it was for us, for our leadership, to make this decision. Difficult from many points of view, and let me call our listeners' attention to one very interesting fact, that even American military experts have recognized that now that hurts our military interests when we stop, again we prolong moratorium. And that is mankind you know, the whole problem looking even for the American side, very serious. Now, you will ask me that if it is serious, why several hours, literally speaking, several hours after the statement American side officially rejected that moratorium on many grounds, including one, that very usual one, propaganda ploy, but join us in that propaganda ploy; go the same way.

[Pozner] Let me interrupt you for just 1 second. [passage omitted] The question that comes up, that comes to mind, and I'd like to ask Dr Plekhanov about this, do you believe that this decision of ours can be interpreted by people in the United States in policy making positions as a sign of weakness?

[Plekhanov] Well, I don't think that wise people would interpret it this way, and I think that the majority viewpoint, even in the political circle is going to be different, in fact some of the preliminary reactions that we have heard here from abroad emphasize the wisdom of the Soviet step. Because really we are at a point where if we continue down the same road of the nuclear arms race and trying to outdo each other in amassing new and more powerful and more accurate nuclear weapons in the hope that, well, by doing that we will enhance our security, then sooner or later, and maybe not very long afterwards we are going to come to a very bad ending. It's going to be the end of everything.

So someone has to put a stop to this mad race to oblivion in which the world has been engaged in, and for 40 years.

And in that sense I think people recognize that if a country, if a major nuclear power -- one of the two biggest nuclear powers -- takes this step and continues to refrain for over a year from taking part in nuclear arms race, then that means that it is serious about stopping this race to oblivion. The very fact that yes, by testing we would have enhanced our nuclear capability but we choose not to do it. To give an example, because it's easy to give an example when you're not sacrificing anything, when you are sacrificing something that means you're serious, that means you really want to move in another direction.

[Pozner] Well then that's not propaganda.

[Plekhanov] That's clearly not propaganda.

[Pozner] Going back to what Dr Bogdanov said, I would like to ask you your opinion on some of the initial official American reactions. One is, and you've heard it before, that the United States continues to lag behind the Soviet Union and therefore has to do nuclear testing. What do you say to that?

[Bogdanov] Wait a minute, Vladimir. It is known now to everybody that USA had tested 275 times more, beginning from the nuclear era, than the Soviet Union.

[Pozner] Not 225 [as heard] times; but simply has tested 225 devices -- 40 percent more.

[Bogdanov] But if you add to that American allies' testing like nuclear tests of France and Britain then it comes to almost 60 percent more than the Soviet Union. So that you know argument has no ground; that argument is for uninformed public opinion. Let me say so, because if you deal with the hard facts you will see that the United States side is more ahead in the number of tests than the Soviet Union.

[Pozner] Gentlemen, you are (?politologists) and you have to be polite. I'm a journalist; I don't have to be polite. Therefore, would you agree with me without using that word that when the United States says that they lag behind the Soviet Union would you say that they are lying?

[Bogdanov] As a (?politologist) I would say just use that word. They are liars and falsifiers. All right, and I'm not ashamed of using that.

[Plekhanov] Well, that's a good political word after all.

[Pozner] All right, let's get to the next American argument, and that is that to stop nuclear testing is not in the national interests of the United States. What would you say to that?

[Plekhanov] Well, any politician, any political leader, has his, or any party has its own view of what national interests is all about. And if one defines the U.S. national interest as continuing to forego chances to stop the nuclear arms race, then I think other people should make the appropriate conclusions from it because it shouldn't be in any national, in any country's national interest to move toward suicide. And this is exactly what's happening. Now the problem is that we have lived with them -- and there are people who think that we cannot continue to do so. The problem is that we cannot, that the nuclear arms race is at a point where if it is allowed to continue down the same road, perhaps in 10, or 15, or 20 years there will be a nuclear war.

It's not just the numbers that are important, and of course there are far too many, but the characteristics of nuclear weapons, the military strategies, the configurations, the particular systems that are now being introduced into the game make the world look increasingly like a minefield, with a lot of mines and a lot of hair triggers in which it will be a very great likelihood that something might happen that will pull the trigger and we will all go. So this is something that is happening almost despite what people think, because people really are used to living with nuclear weapons (?and that) the argument that we haven't had a nuclear war for 50 years or 40 years and we can continue to go on like that; that's the major mistake.

[Bogdanov] Sergey, it sounds very convincing what you say. It sounds convincing for me, maybe for you, Vladimir. My question is how is this convincing for our friends over there? Sometimes, and particularly in these times, I feel a little bit desperate, you know, when I hear Larry Speakes say that national interests of USA to go along with the plan. You know what comes to my mind, that some of America's civilian politicians, instead of having -- you know -- human brains in their heads they already have nuclear reactors and they cannot generate but nuclear ideas. You know, they are so much poisoned by this nuclear, you know, (?aggressive) thinking that they feel, you know, scared if they will be deprived of that toy, you know, and maybe it has went so far as they will feel as without skin, you know. If they stop testing they lose their scarers [as heard], you know, in the eyes of the whole world.

[Pozner] I like the description but what comes to my mind is the famous statement of one of the, I believe he was the president or the chairman of the board of General Motors, who many many years ago said what's good for General Motors is good for America. [indistinct cross talk] Yeah, Charles Wilson, that's correct. I was thinking that perhaps from the viewpoint of the military industrial complex what's good for it, is good for America and obviously testing is in its interests.

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, it's a very narrow view because, let me put it that way. God save us, of course, but if there is nuclear catastrophe what would be left to the military industrial complex? He will be the first victim of it, of that war. Where is the logic? Let me ask that.

[Pozner] Interestingly enough, among the arguments that are now cropping up in that sector of the United States against a nuclear test ban one seems to be somewhat absent and that's the argument about verification. It kind of seems to have slightly disappeared and I think it would be wise if one of you would kindly once again repeat for our listeners the Soviet position on verification, which has not been made very very clear to them by the American media, and also the concrete things that we've done in the area of verification here in the Soviet Union -- Semipalatinsk -- I think if you could give a brief description of that I think it would serve our purpose, Dr Plekhanov.

[Plekhanov] Verification was seen as a problem by the U.S. Government for quite some time. When both sides negotiated, and Britain, three powers negotiated a comprehensive test ban, there were such negotiations up until 1980, they agreed upon certain procedures which satisfied the concern over verification. But then the issue was reopened by the Reagan administration. They said oh, no, we can't go to the nuclear test ban because you can't verify it, there are possibilities that the Russians would cheat.

Now responsible experts always questioned that, but still the problem would not go away because there was so much rhetoric generated around it. I would call it the philistine side of the arms control because it sells very well with the uniformed people.

So we modified our position and the Soviet position now is that we are prepared for any kind of verification, including national technical means -- that means the listening stations that exist in the world -- and there are, I think, several hundred of them around the world -- then international verification techniques and the inspection of it on site -- on site inspection -- putting in the territories of each other devices, listening devices, which would be verifying the absence of tests, and if necessary sending experts to see what's going on. [passage omitted on current U.S.-USSR joint seismological experiment]

[Pozner] So the Americans invite us to verify their tests while our view is we invite you to verify the absence of tests.

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, oh yes.

[Pozner] Now we don't have very much time left so I'd like to ask you one question before we actually sign off, and that is what do you think the American reaction would have been, Dr Bogdanov, if General Secretary Gorbachev had announced that we will resume testing rather than prolong the moratorium?

[Bogdanov] Well, you know, I'm afraid that the American side would be very joyful because that would, you know, write off all their sins, let me put it like that.

[Pozner] Huge sighs of relief.

[Bogdanov] Huge sighs of relief. Yeah, you are right. But I don't feel like giving them that...

[Pozner interrupting] ...pleasure.

[Bogdanov, continuing] ...this pleasure because you know it's such a serious problem and it's such a chance really, opportunity. [passage omitted quoting Gorbachev on moratorium being a topic for summit discussion] So coming back to your question, while America would enjoy it -- I mean official America would enjoy it very much.

[Pozner] Now a final question. Do you think that the prolongation of the moratorium on the Soviet Union's part makes sense?

[Plekhanov] Oh, it certainly does. There's been a huge chorus in the world appealing to the Soviet Union to continue. People were saying: you are on the right course, please keep doing it, and we did respond even though it entailed sacrifices.

[Pozner] Do you have hope?

[Plekhanov] Hope for what?

[Pozner] Hope that ultimately the United States, because of public opinion perhaps, because there are people who think in the Senate, in the House. Do you think that there is a chance that they will, in fact, willy-nilly join in?

[Bogdanov] No, I'm afraid I'm pessimistic.

[Plekhanov] I think there is hope.

[Bogdanov] Well if you are right, I would enjoy it very much but still at this time I'm pessimistic.

[Pozner] Well I think we can all agree it's a historic moment. It's a possibility to really achieve a breakthrough in stopping the arms race, because nothing can stop it better than a nuclear test ban and that is also a major step along the way to going to the most important issue of all, and that is disarmament. So let us hope that this -- it's more than a gesture because it's a deed on the part of the Soviet Union -- will indeed prove, how should I put this, strong enough to make all leaders, all political leaders including the leadership of the United States, see the light of day and do what virtually all people want them to.

Dailies Carry Comments

PM211303 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 August 1986 in its First Edition carries on pages 1 and 4 under the general heading "Time for Responsible Actions" a feature rounding up reaction to Gorbachev's 18 August television statement.

The item begins with two letters of support, one from V. Zhuravlev, chief of the horticulture shop on Kazminskiy Kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray's Kochibeyevskiy Rayon; and the other from A. Chizhov, first secretary of the Mordovian ASSR Torbeyevskiy Raykom. They are introduced by the following PRAVDA editorial note:

"PRAVDA continues to receive responses to M.S. Gorbachev's 18 August statement. They speak of the fact that Soviet people will be unsparing of their creative strength and labor energy for the sake of the triumph of peace-loving policy. Readers' letters and telegrams speak of the current pace of work, of how shock labor strengthens our motherland's defense might, and of the course of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of targets for 1986 and the 5-year plan as a whole."

The following New York dispatch by PRAVDA's own correspondent V. Sukhoy is published under the headline "'We Are Fighting for Such a Treaty'":

"Thomas Joseph Downey has been representing the State of New York in the U.S. House of Representatives for 10 years. He is one of the youngest U.S. congressmen (he was 37 years old last January). A member of the Democratic Party, T. Downey is a politician of the new mold among U.S. legislators. Young, energetic, and realistic. He is a consistent opponent of the arms race and a champion of the SALT II treaty, advocating the achievement of a mutually acceptable verifiable U.S.-Soviet agreement that would substantially reduce the two countries' nuclear arsenals.

"Following the Soviet Union's announcement of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions last year, T. Downey actively joined the struggle for the cessation of nuclear tests in the United States. Together with Congressmen P. Schroeder and E. Markey, he was one of the initiators of a House of Representatives amendment providing for the termination of appropriations for further nuclear tests at the Nevada testing ground. Back in March of this year, replying to a question by a journalist from the U.S. journal NUCLEAR NEWS about the prospects of such an amendment being passed, Downey expressed the view that the number of champions of the termination of nuclear tests will grow, both in the country as a whole and on Capitol Hill. If the administration fails to heed these demands and continues to explode nuclear charges, T. Downey said at that time, the House of Representatives will ultimately pass a resolution demanding an end to the financing of such a reckless policy.

"This is indeed what happened. On 8 August the House of Representatives passed a bill prohibiting the White House from conducting nuclear explosions with a yield in excess of 1 kiloton after 1 January 1987. T. Downey played a considerable role in ensuring that the bill was backed by the majority of congressmen.

"Your correspondent asked T. Downey for his opinion on the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. Here is what he said:

"'Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced a decision that will undoubtedly make a major contribution to the cause of strengthening peace. I hope that my government will thoroughly weigh all the 'pros' and 'cons' and will ultimately respond in the same way.

"'The House of Representatives has very clearly and unambiguously spoken in favor of the President's embarking on talks with the Soviet Union on the conclusion of an agreement for the all-embracing termination of nuclear tests. We congressmen believe that such an agreement can be reached before 1 January next years. Otherwise we will do everything possible to deprive the administration of funds for the conduct of large-yield nuclear tests. I want to emphasize once more that we are proceeding from the premise that the White House now has a unique opportunity to immediately sit down at the negotiating table with your country and, over the next 2-3 months, to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on the complete termination of nuclear tests.

"'Unfortunately, the majority of senators believe that nuclear explosions are in the interest of our own security and the security of the whole world. There are, however, people even among them who disagree with this, and who are on the whole in favor of the termination of tests. Nonetheless, hitherto they have not gone as far as we, members of the House of Representatives, have gone. It is completely possible that the Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions will lead to many senators' reviewing of their stance. Should this happen, they will, first of all, attempt to convince the President to halt nuclear explosions.

"'I always have been and will be an optimist. I am convinced that the termination of nuclear weapon tests is what all ordinary people want, what the peoples of our countries yearn for. If we were to agree on this issue, we would take a decisive step forward in the development of U.S.-Soviet relations. The treaty on the complete ban of all nuclear explosions is a commandment of common sense. We members of the House of Representatives are unwilling to deny our common sense, and this is why we are fighting for the conclusion of such a treaty. I imagine that soon we will all witness the onset of a new era, an era of silence at nuclear testing grounds.'"

In "Our Interview" by PRAVDA correspondent A. Krushinskiy carried under the headline "Policy of Humanism," Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chief editor of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, says:

"The Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until the end of this year is another vivid expression of our social system's humanism, of the persistence and consistency of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

"The 18 August statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, attracts the attention of the entire world public and, in particular, enables it to perceive even more profoundly the incontrovertible truth that the USSR and the world socialist system are the most consistent fighters for mankind's salvation from thermonuclear catastrophe."

"On the other hand, the U.S. Administration's stubbornness in such an important matter as the nuclear moratorium graphically demonstrates the essential features of imperialism. At the same time I hope, I would like to believe, that the United States and its allies will at long last manage to retreat from their obstructionist policy on the question of the termination of nuclear explosions -- after all, if they do not do this they will finally expose themselves before the world public as enemies of peace on earth, as the worst enemies of human civilization.

"The Soviet leader's statement formulates vividly and with sound arguments the common stance and the joint coordinated foreign policy line of Warsaw Pact countries. A line expressing the fundamental interests of all of mankind, because currently the question concerns not just the fate of a certain stratum of population or a social class, but also the salvation of life on earth!"

Yu. Kuznetsov offers the following "Rejoinder," published under the headline "Where the Subtlety Lies....":

"What would you, readers, describe as gentle (and at the same time subtle) British humor? We-e-ll, you would say, instances of someone speaking (or writing) in a humorous vein, but also with propriety. Without going over: a) into matters of personality, and b) the borderline of common sense. Examples? Easy. Take the unforgettable Jerome K. Jerome as one.

"Why have we raised this issue? We had to. One needs, after all, some sort of criterion to evaluate London's response to our country's latest decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987.

"London's Foreign Office declared (evidently with subtle British humor) that the moratorium is apparently 'not the best way' to reach agreement in the arms control sphere.

"It seems that certain people in London firmly believe that in order to exercise effective arms control is it necessary to build up arms by all means. Iron logic! (Uranium logic as well, of course.) Therefore, in connection with the extension of the nuclear moratorium, this venerable institution expressed... what do you think? 'Regrets.'

"See? Subtly put. And mainly -- with propriety. Just think: Explosion upon explosion in Nevada. No regrets. The Pentagon lot is whipping up the arms race and building up tension. Zero regrets. 'Star wars?' What is there to feel sorry about? The poor old earth?...

"No, do forgive me -- this is no longer out of Jerome's 'Three Men in a Boat (excluding the dog).' It belongs rather to the realm of malevolent paradoxes. Oh, Mr O. Wilde! Even you are far inferior in this realm, far inferior from your compatriots of today, whose forebears you taught how important it is to be earnest.

"Just think: Responses to the moratorium's extension are now coming from all over the world. But -- as we can see -- there are also some like the aforementioned response. The ultimate result of some desire (striving, or passionate dream) to discredit at all cost any initiative of ours simply because it is a Soviet initiative.

"Could it, nevertheless, be worth recalling how important it is to be earnest when the issue concerns really earnest matters?"

A column under the headline "From the Newspapers" consists of a 100-word extract from L'HUMANITE and the following report on RENMIN RIBAO's response, both published beneath the relevant newspaper's banner:

"Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev has announced that his country is extending the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987, according to a XINHUA report published by this newspaper.

"In his statement that was broadcast by TASS, he criticized the United States for having 'exploded a further 18 nuclear devices' while the Soviet moratorium was in force, noting that 3 of them had not been reported. The U.S. foreign policy 'despite all its twists and turns and verbal dressing up, is like before built upon dangerous delusions: underestimation of the Soviet Union... and overestimation of its own potential,' M.S. Gorbachev declared. He stressed that for Soviet people the Soviet Union's security is 'a sacred cause' and 'a question of principle.'

"He declared that his country is prepared to respond to 'any challenge by the United States, including the notorious SDI.'

"'If need be, we will swiftly find an answer, and it will not be the one expected by the United States,' the Soviet leader warned.

"Local observers are of the opinion that, by extending the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, M.S. Gorbachev calculates on exerting pressure on the U.S. Administration to gain certain concessions on the question of terminating nuclear tests during his second meeting with U.S. President Reagan in Washington this year. Some observers in Moscow note that M.S. Gorbachev's statement gave them the impression that an agreement on the termination of nuclear tests could be reached at the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting."

The remainder of PRAVDA's feature consists of the following items:

A 200-word statement by David Chavez, seismologist from the University of Reno, Nevada, datelined Karkaralinsk, Kazakh SSR, and published under the headline "The Instruments Register Silence...." Chavez expresses his "full support" for the moratorium's extension, describing it as an "inspiring example."

A 1,000-word column under the headline "Statements, Responses, Evaluations," consisting of a Hanoi report by PRAVDA's own correspondent V. Potapov on Truong Chinh's statement that the Vietnamese people "ardently acclaim and fully support" Gorbachev's statement; five TASS dispatches dated 20 August and datelined New York, Pyongyang, Athens, Stockholm, and Mexico City, reporting favorable responses by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the DPRK Foreign Ministry, the Greek Government, Swedish Prime Minister Carlsson, and the Mexican Government.

A 250-word TASS dispatch, datelined New York, 20 August, reporting a telegram sent to Gorbachev by Prof B. Lown.

The last item in PRAVDA's feature is a 100-word unattributed report on Australian Radio's reaction to the Gorbachev statement.

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 August 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 4 a feature on the same subject under the general heading "The Soviet Moratorium and the World," consisting of the following items:

A 250-word statement by Prof Manfred von Ardenne, GDR scientist and People's Chamber deputy; a 500-word interview with Prof Shigeyoshi Matsumae, chairman of the Japanese Association for Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries; a 150-word unattributed statement by Senator Edward Kennedy; a 200-word unattributed report on Prof B. Lown's telegram to Gorbachev; a 100-word unattributed report on Swedish Prime Minister Carlsson's statement; a 300-word "TASS correspondent" Warsaw dispatch reporting a Polish Government's statement read at a Warsaw press conference; a 150-word unattributed report on statement by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar; and a 700-word article by Melor Sturua, entitled "Haste Makes Waste," satirizing the response by Britain's Foreign Office.

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 August 1986 Second Edition front-pages a feature under the heading "To Strengthen the Motherland's Might," introduced by the following boxed note:

"Meetings of personnel are currently taking place within the Soviet Armed Forces, whose participants ardently approve and unanimously support the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and declare their readiness to strengthen the motherland's defense might through their selfless military labor."

The feature consists of a 700-word report by correspondent Colonel A. Belousov, entitled "To Ensure Peace and Security," covering a meeting at the Ministry of Defense addressed by Marshal S. Sokolov, Army General V. Shabanov, and others; a 250-word report by Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Kazanskiy datelined Northern Group of Forces, entitled "The Tank Crews' Word" and covering a meeting held at the Orsha Guards Tank Regiment; and a 250-word report by Captain 2d Rank V. Krikunov, commander of the cruiser "Slava," entitled "We Support and Approve," covering a meeting held on the missile cruiser "Slava" "here, in the Mediterranean."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM221007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Policy of Realism and Peace"]

[Text] Millions of people of goodwill throughout the planet received with tremendous satisfaction the statement on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which the basic principles of the new approach to international affairs that define the course of Soviet foreign policy were precisely formulated once again. This policy is built on an understanding of profound changes in the world. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that war can no longer be a means of attaining political objectives. In the nuclear age it is totally unacceptable. The adherence of socialism as a social system to the cause of peace and a realization of its responsibility for the destiny of civilization are vividly expressed in the USSR's foreign policy. This policy is approved and supported by the socialist community countries and by progressive mankind.

The contemporary world is becoming increasingly interdependent and integrated. In our age, saving the world from nuclear perdition is a task for all mankind, a matter for all people. And only having pooled the efforts of all states and peoples can exacerbated global problems be solved. Our age demands the maximum mobilization of wisdom and common sense. The very existence of the human species is now at stake. The time has come for resolute and responsible actions.

The Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 is such a resolute and responsible step. In making this decision, the Soviet Union proceeded from the premise that the ending of nuclear tests not only by the USSR, but also by the United States, would be a real breakthrough toward a suspension [priostanovka] of the nuclear arms race, and would accelerate the elimination of nuclear arms. Such a measure, were it to be supported by other nuclear powers, would promote the improvement of the international climate and would strengthen trust in mutual relations among states. The ending of nuclear tests would inspire faith that the arms race can be stopped, it would facilitate the attainment of agreements on the reduction of nuclear weapons, and would stimulate the whole disarmament process.

Resolute actions, specific measures aimed at ending the arms race and going over to real disarmament, are now more necessary than ever before. The efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are directed at the quickest solution of this task. Their actions in the international arena are dictated by serious alarm for the destiny of peace and by concern for the future of people. The fundamentals of an all-embracing system of international security were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress. The question of the creation of such a system was recently submitted officially by a group of socialist countries for examination by the next session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet proposals of 15 January this year concerning the elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000 fully accord with the demands of the age. The Soviet Union and the other member-states of the Warsaw Pact have proposed a package of measures for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. New proposals have been submitted on chemical weapons. The socialist states are pursuing a constructive line at the Stockholm conference. The Soviet Union has come forward with a broad platform for ensuring security and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region. These and many other foreign policy initiatives by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community constitute new thinking in action. They create a real opportunity for untying the tight knot of world problems.

However, all these obvious and encouraging manifestations of new thinking are being opposed -- above all in the United States -- by the militarization of political thinking which has, among the West's ruling circles, so dangerously lagged behind the process of profound changes in international life. The right-wing militarist group in the United States that represents the mighty military industrial complex has simply gone crazy on the arms race, pursuing here a triple [as published] objective: to prevent a dwindling of the flow of profits from the production of weapons; to ensure U.S. military superiority; to try to exhaust the Soviet Union economically and weaken it politically; and finally to guarantee commanding positions in the world and to carry out far-reaching imperial ambitions.

Some people in the West are trying to build interstate relations on the dangerous illusion of attaining superiority in terms of the terrible instruments of annihilation. Forces are energetically operating in the United States who do not want to disarm at all. Moreover, they are doing everything to draw the Soviet Union and other socialist countries into more and more spirals of the arms race and to provoke a breakdown of negotiations. Though having held the lead in terms of the number of nuclear explosions for 4 decades, the United States has detonated during the year of the Soviet moratorium 18 nuclear devices, 3 of which were not announced. At the same time this was done, as a rule, in an ostentatious fashion, the tests being timed to coincide with the latest Soviet statement on the extension of the moratorium or else to coincide with some other particular peace initiative by the USSR. And yet, despite all the provocations, the Soviet Union, having comprehensively weighed all the "pros" and "cons" and guided by responsibility for the destiny of peace, has deemed it possible to prolong the silence at its own nuclear proving grounds for a further period of over 4 months. [paragraph continues]

This provided yet another chance for the U.S. Administration to seriously evaluate all the dangerous consequences that the continuation of nuclear tests entails.

The Soviet proposals stem from the realities of the modern world. They are dictated not by weakness but by consciousness of a lofty responsibility for the fate of mankind. At the same time the Soviet Union is not slackening its vigilance in the face of imperialism's incessant aggressive intrigues. "The security of the country," the CPSU Central Committee's general secretary firmly asserted, "is a sacred matter for us. This must be clear to all. It is a question of principle. We proceed from this premise when responding to any challenges from the United States, including the notorious SDI. And here too, let no one count on intimidating us or pushing us into unnecessary expenditure. If need be, we will quickly find a response and not the kind of response that the United States expects. But it will be a response that will negate the value of the 'star wars' program."

Mankind is now faced with a historic choice: To permit a slide along the path of confrontation and the arms race toward the abyss of nuclear self-destruction, or to bring one's way of thinking and acting into line with the realities of the nuclear and space age. The Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear explosions is not just a proposal. It is a resolute and responsible action that proves in deeds the seriousness and sincerity of the Soviet nuclear disarmament program and of the Soviet appeals for a new policy -- the policy of realism, peace, and cooperation.

Impact on Peace Movement Noted

LD211336 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, August 21 TASS -- It is only by the joint efforts of different sections of the anti-war movement in the West and the East that it is possible to achieve success in the struggle against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, Yuriy Zhukov, the well-known publicist, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, said in a TASS interview.

After noting that the Soviet public is fully aware of its share of responsibility for the destinies of peace and mankind, Yuriy Zhukov said: "We know that in the West, too, the United States included, the forces demanding peace and disarmament are growing more active. We extend a hand of cooperation to all people of goodwill." It is necessary to act now, and act vigorously and together, he stressed.

Zhukov said that reports of meetings by peace champions, fully approving Mikhail Gorbachev's televized statement of August 18, are coming these days from all parts of the Soviet Union. Soviet people stress that the USSR's decision to prolong its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987, was prompted by a high sense of responsibility for the destinies of the world. The Soviet Union took this move in order to give the White House one more chance to adopt a policy for ending the arms race.

The Soviet peace supporters, Yuriy Zhukov said, urge all people who hold dear peace and mankind's future to take resolute and responsible actions to put an end to the nuclear weapons tests and bring about an earliest conclusion of an agreement on the termination of such tests.

Moscow Gorispolkom Press Conference

LD212035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Report by Moscow Radio correspondent Olga Vasilenko]

[Excerpt] The press conference was opened by Yuriy Anatolyevich (Prokofyev), secretary of the Moscow Gorispolkom. He mainly spoke about the numerous meetings being held these days here in the capital. He described what the participants in the meetings are talking about, and what is the subject of their appeal to all the world's people:

[Begin (Prokofyev) recording] At the meetings and gatherings that took place at the Likhachev works, the Imeni Pyatidesyatiletiya SSR Automatic Lines Works, the Moskabel Works, the Tushino Hosiery Plant, the Mosfilm Studio, and a number of others, it was proposed to appeal, on behalf of the people of Moscow, to the inhabitants of world capitals to support the USSR peace initiative contained in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. In connection with the numerous wishes of the working people and inhabitants of the city, the Moscow soviet was approached by representatives of a number of the city's public organizations, who proposed the holding on Saturday, 23 August, of mass demonstrations and meetings, and the drafting of an address to the inhabitants of world capitals and cities with which Moscow maintains friendly ties, calling on them to become the initiators of the development of a mass movement in their countries to nuclear weapons tests and create an all-embracing system of international security. [end recording]

Then journalists were addressed by representatives of public organizations: The Moscow Committee for the Defence of Peace, the Committee for the Capital's Youth Organizations, the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions. Vasiliy Nikiforovich (Gorelov), senior secretary of the Moscow section of the War Veterans' Council, began his address with an account of a meeting held by Moscow war veterans. [passage omitted -- (Gorelov) wholeheartedly supports Gorbachev's announcement of the moratorium, constantly referring to the experience of World War II].

Scientists Support Stand

LD210726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] At the microphone is Boris Nikolayevich Naumov, director of the Informatics Problems Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

It was with great satisfaction that we received Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement on extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. Soviet scientists, like all the Soviet public, have repeatedly advocated, advocate and will continue to advocate an end to these tests. Our main aim is that all of our work, everything that we do, be subordinated to our peaceful tasks, which were posed by the 27th CPSU Congress. We strive to have all our work improve the conditions of our life and improve cooperation among countries. Our country has lived through a great deal, and it knows what war means. The Americans do not know what war means. Rejection of our proposal will lead to a catastrophe: this has already been spoken of repeatedly, and not only by scientists. Today every schoolchild understands that if there is a nuclear war, there will be no victors; mankind will be destroyed. We hope that both Mr Reagan and all of the U.S. public will properly appraise Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement, will think again and will adopt the correct decision -- that they will meet our proposals on ending nuclear tests halfway.

Workers, Academician Pleased

LD191754 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] Gorbachev's TV statement was welcomed by the Soviet people. Before the morning shift at Moscow enterprises there were brief meetings in support of the statement. At the Krasnyy Proletariy Works a meeting unanimously approved the Soviet decision.

Viktor Ivanovich Trefilov, vice-president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, seated in his study, is interviewed. He says: "The series of consistent, carefully considered and responsible proposals by our country, directed at nuclear disarmament, overall disarmament and that the destruction of chemical weapons, is in keeping with the deepest aspirations of mankind and is capable of guaranteeing mankind its future."

After commenting on how much mankind wants disarmament, Trefilov continues: "I think the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests, the decision taken by our Soviet Government and the party Central Committee, is not just a proposal. It is an action, a concrete action directed at the defense of peace and at halting the arms race.

"Unfortunately, the U.S. Administration has not yet given a constructive reply to our country's proposals. I think that in the actions of the U.S. Administration one can observe a familiar reappraisal of its possibilities, including its technological possibilities. Nowadays technological snobbery is extremely dangerous. Our country possesses a gigantic scientific and scientific-technical potential. Soviet scientists have repeatedly proved their ability to outstrip considerably the scientific work of the Western countries. Remember, the space age was born in the Soviet Union. The developoment of the scientific-technical revolution and human genius have released gigantic forces of nature, and in a number of cases we are still just learning fully to master these gigantic new potentials.

"The two tragedies Mikhail Sergeyevich mentioned, the catastrophe of the Challenger and the accident at the Chernobyl AES show how far we still are from fully mastering these forces. The situation is truly very complex. Even in such strictly monitored and controlled conditions they can still nevertheless get out of control, so an attempt to use these giant forces to destroy mankind is truly a most serious crime."

IPPNW Chairman Lauds Gorbachev

LD200957 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0901 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] New York, 20 Aug (TASS) — B. Lown, joint chairman of the international movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" [IPPNW] and professor at Harvard University, has sent a telegram to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he welcomes the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987.

The telegram says: "On behalf of the doctors of the whole world, today I thank you and give you your due for an act of enormous state wisdom. By again extending the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and again calling on the Americans to follow your example, you have made an important step toward delivering the world from nuclear weapons.

"In our nuclear age you frequently call for a new way of thinking. Your decision is a graphic demonstration of adherence to such thinking. I think history will record that a widespread popular movement of all countries to put an end to the madness of the nuclear arms race, and I consider that your leadership is furthering this movement and giving it new strength.

"Now our task is to convince the American people and their representatives that a mutual Soviet-U.S. ban on nuclear explosions is in accordance with the interests of the United States, and also the interests of all states. We American doctors must convince our fellow-citizens that in this issue national patriotism and universal humanism merge into a single powerful stream. I believe that we will achieve success, and I know that we owe a great deal to your leadership and your example".

U.S. Stand Lamented

LD212038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] Our country's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests has revived the hopes of all people of goodwill who want to see the planet at peace. This is shown by the overwhelming majority of foreign responses to the Soviet Union's new political initiative. It is praised and welcomed by people throughout the world. They are convinced once again of the honesty and consistency of Soviet foreign policy. The international public is witnessing bold and wise steps by the Soviets along the only path to genuine peace -- the complete elimination of these most terrible instruments of annihilation.

Such concrete acts by the Soviet Union serve, for peace-loving humanity, as a model for the manifestation of political will, profound humanism and high responsibility for the destiny of mankind in our nuclear age. This position of reason and common sense accords fully with the demands of the times. It is not surprising that it meets with growing support on all continents, and it is this fact that is now giving rise to concern in Western circles, primarily in the United States, where the militarization of political thinking has occurred. There, they feel the pressure of peace-loving forces, and, at the same time they experience the urge to continue the arms race, over which the military-industrial complex has simply gone mad. In this connection, the British FINANCIAL TIMES noted that Moscow had enlisted considerable international support and put the Americans in an even more difficult position. This, presumably, refers to the right-wing militarist group in the United States, which is the source of the attempts by official Washington to play down the sense of the Soviet Union's new initiative and belittle the importance of our country's decision to extend the duration of the unilateral moratorium.

What is one to make of the intention to depict the decision as an exclusively personal matter for the Russians -- that is, as though it had nothing to do with one of the most important international problems? And when this interpretation rebounded on its authors, the State Department declared that a moratorium on nuclear tests is not, as it claimed in the interests of U.S. security and that of its allies. This once again exposed U.S. politicians' reluctance to reckon with the objective reality, which is that today it is impossible to ensure one's own security without taking into account the security of other states and peoples. The path to universal security is laid by the struggle to ban nuclear weapons, and the first step toward this objective is a moratorium on nuclear explosions.

It is not fortuitous that, in their propaganda, U.S. ruling circles handle the matter in such a way that, as Tanzanian President Nyerere said: Americans know practically nothing either about the Soviet moratorium or about the program for eliminating nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, as is shown by public opinion polls, the vast majority of Americans are in favor of quickly reaching Soviet-U.S. agreements that will enable the senseless nuclear arms race to be ended and provide the world's people with the opportunity to relax. The only obstacle is the rigid position of the White House, which stubbornly avoids replying to the Soviet Union's concrete and constructive proposals.

Japanese Reaction Cited

LD201433 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Soviet Test Moratorium -- Japan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo August 20 TASS -- Japan welcomes the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral nuclear test moratorium until January 1, 1987, a highly placed official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry announced here today.

He emphasised that the United States should undertake steps jointly with the Soviet Union in order to end all nuclear tests.

Geneva Delegate Comments

PM201506 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 August 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 4 a 500-word TASS correspondent New York dispatch, a 500-word V. Kuznetsov Geneva dispatch, and a 300-word V. Antonov Brussels dispatch under the general heading "Moscow: Another Historic Chance. The New Soviet Initiative At the Center of Attention of the World Public," citing positive responses to the latest Soviet initiative to extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests until January 1987, including the following response from Dr (Ruikiti Imai), head of the Japanese delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference:

"I awaited the Soviet leadership's decision on the question of the moratorium with great impatience. This problem has perhaps become the key problem, the touchstone by which states' attitude to the questions of peace and security is gauged. It is also the focus of real possibilities to slow down and ultimately end the nuclear arms race. There are also philosophical problems here -- our attitude toward the future. What will this future be? An interval between new, more sophisticated threats of nuclear catastrophe or a world free of nuclear weapons? This problem is being decided now, and the question of ending all types of nuclear tests must be resolved without delay.

"Some say that the Soviet moratorium is propaganda. But, first, in conditions where the nuclear missile balance and the questions of defending national interests are most important for states to survive, so many months without conducting tests cannot be propaganda. And, second, why should others not engage in the same kind of propaganda and cease all nuclear tests? It is also said that the means of monitoring nuclear tests are inadequate. We have also heard this kind of approach and statements like these here in Geneva at the Disarmament Conference. But the fact that the Soviet Union has registered three unannounced U.S. explosions during the moratorium is perfect evidence that the problems of monitoring can be successfully resolved using national means. The results of work done by a group of seismologists within the conference framework are also convincing in this respect."

"These results attest that there are no technicl obstacles to detecting nuclear explosions. The Japanese delegation has put forward its own proposals on monitoring issues which, in conjunction with on-site inspection and verification, to which the Soviet Union has agreed, create real potential for concluding an agreement on ending nuclear tests and signing it this year.

"The new approach of the Soviet leadership to this cardinal problem is a reflection of its comprehensive efforts to improve the situation in all regions. I personally am seriously concerned that the arms race may also spread to the Pacific Ocean region and that nuclear weapons will become a means of blackmail and a means of implementing plans for political, economic, and military superiority in this extensive region. That is why M. S. Gorbachev's recent speech in Vladivostok is an extended hand of friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation for sake of resolving global problems and overcoming suspicion and mistrust in Asia. The time has come for dialogue, an end to confrontation, and understanding of our common responsibility for the future of our planet."

PRAVDA Reviews Reaction

PM200934 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 August 1986 in its First Edition devotes considerable space to domestic and foreign reaction to General Secretary Gorbachev's 18 August announcement of an extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests. PRAVDA's roundup of reaction occupies two-thirds of the right-hand four columns of the front page and two-thirds of the left-hand five columns of page 4.

The roundup begins by citing Soviet citizens' letters and remarks approving the extension. One letter is from Belorussian writer Ivan Shamyakin, who declares: "Our motherland has again really demonstrated its peace-loving policy and concern for the security of all mankind." He expresses support for the "great restructuring" under way in Soviet life, stating that: "More than ever before, the Central Committee, party organs, and soviets at all levels are widely informing working people and carefully heeding public opinion." He cited the Politburo resolution stopping work on the project to divert Siberian rivers as an instance of this responsiveness to public opinion.

PRAVDA's roundup continues with a 1,100-word 19 August New York dispatch from own correspondent G. Vasilyev, headlined "Tremendous Impression." He summarizes initial U.S. reaction as "approval and support from sober-minded Americans and irritation and resentment on the part of right-wingers and representatives of the military-industrial complex." He noted that the major U.S. television networks led their evening newscasts with reports on Gorbachev's statement and writes: "In the opinion of the leading television companies, experts invited to the studios, and politicians who could be found in the capital (it is the time of the summer vacation now in Washington), the thoughts on peace and ways of curbing the arms race voiced by the Soviet leader have met with a broad positive response in the United States."

With regard to U.S. political reaction to the statement so far, Vasilyev writes: "Americans, so Senator E. Kennedy said, welcome the new Soviet peace initiative set out in M.S. Gorbachev's statement. But what about the U.S. Administration, the people who have recently been trying to persuade people that they seriously want constructive Soviet-American dialogue? They have again rejected out of hand the suggestion that they join the Soviet moratorium. White House spokesman L. Speakes, who is temporarily ensconced with his master at his ranch in Santa Barbara, declared that the White House had not yet read the Soviet statement. However, he remarked: 'The prohibition of nuclear tests does not accord with the security interests of the United States or its friends and allies.' Thus the leaders of the U.S. Republican administration have again demonstrated the worth of their 'peacemaking' statements.

"Commenting on Speakes' remark, NBC White House correspondent A. Mitchell explained most cynically that the prohibition of nuclear explosions does not suit the U.S. Adminstration because it would prevent the Pentagon from testing nuclear charges for the D-5 missiles for submarines, the 'Midgetman' mobile missiles, and nuclear devices for laser weapons in the 'star wars' program."

Vasilyev goes on the quote favorable comment on the moratorium extension from representatives of U.S. antiwar organizations. The roundup also included brief interviews with leaders of Bulgarian and Canadian antiwar organizations and a chronology contrasting the history of the Soviet test moratorium with the U.S. nuclear test program over the same period.

FURTHER ON B-52 VIOLATION OF SALT II

LD220523 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Washington has announced that the United States Air Force has launched a modernization of 131 B-52 strategic bombers to accomodate long-range cruise missiles. Commentary is by Viktor Ivanov and this is what he writes:

When they go into service, the modernized bombers will represent a breach of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, which set a ceiling of 1,320 cruises for each side. Since the administration said in advance that the deployment of new cruises will not be coupled with the dismantlement of existing ones, when the modernization of B-52's is completed, this will represent a significant increment on an agreed limit. The move will be something more than an attempt to upset the rough parity of strategic armaments between the Soviet Union and the United States. As a political consequence, an entire system of international agreements, which still make it possible to control strategic arsenals, may be thrown into a disarray [as heard] with the result that the chances of a world conflict breaking out will be all the greater. Faced with growing criticism of its policy of undermining SALT II, the American Administration is looking for excuses to justify its actions. It claims, for instance, that the Soviet Union has violated the treaty. On careful examination, however, the claim turns out to be totally fictitious. One man who is aware of this is Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House Intelligence Committee of the United States Congress. After a detailed study of the issue, he pointed out that the charge was totally baseless.

Leading experts in various fields have been warning about the dire consequences for the United States itself should it abandon the SALT II treaty. In the view of arms control experts Gerard Smith, Paul Warnke and others, the administration is playing into the hands of advocates of a further spiral of the nuclear arms race. This point of view is shared by many American lawyers. An open letter to the President, signed by some 1300 lawyers, says SALT II serves as the basis of United States national security. Senator John Chafee has declared that if the United States abandons SALT before we have a better agreement to replace it, we will see an effective end of United States-Soviet arms control and in all likelihood a renewed arms race stretching far into the future. Washington's attack on the treaty is logically tied up with other military and political moves: continued nuclear testing, plans to put weapons in space and the like. The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, noted the motives in a statement he made on 18th August. He said: A rightist, militarist group in the United States representing a powerful military-industrial complex is simply obsessed with an arms race. They may have a triple stake: 1) to maintain a steady flow of profits from arms manufacture; 2) to ensure military superiority for the United States; and 3) to try to wear out the Soviet Union economically and weaken it politically. The ultimate purpose is to secure commanding positions in the world, realize long-held imperial ambitions and be able to continue plundering developing countries, said Mikhail Gorbachev.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON 'LESSONS OF CHERNOBYL'

LD212310 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Video report on a 21 August news conference held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center, titled "The Lessons of Chernobyl", presented by correspondent I. Minayev -- identified by screen caption; video shows participants on rostrum, including Andronik Melkonoivich Petrosyants, member of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR and chairman of the State Committee for the use of Atomic Energy, Yuriy Antoniyevich Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; Academician Valeriy Alekseyevich Legasov, first deputy director of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Leonid Andreyevich Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and director of the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Ministry of Health -- identified by name and title plaques; other participants not identifiable; screen caption reads: "Press Conference on Information for the IAEA on the Accident at the Chernobyl AES and Measures Taken to Put Right its Consequences" -- recorded]

[Text] [Minayev] The chief lesson of Chernobyl lies in the realization that singly it is not possible to control the fantastically mighty power of the atom: It can only be done by everyone together. The efforts of all countries and all nations must be pooled to eliminate the very possibility of other Chernobyls happening, and to create a reliable and effective system of control for nuclear energy.

[Petrosyants] On the instructions of the Soviet Government, detailed information about the causes of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and its consequences has been prepared. By agreement with the IAEA director general, on 25 August, in Vienna, there will be a meeting of technical experts from the IAEA member countries, at which our Soviet representatives will make a special report and will provide detailed information about everything that happened at Chernobyl and about its consequences. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put forward the task of ensuring the international safety of nuclear power engineering. In particular, for this purpose, the IAEA, with the participation of representatives of the USSR and other IAEA member countries, have prepared two conventions. The first is on the mandatory notification of nuclear accidents wherever they occur, and the second is on granting aid to countries in the event of accidents at atomic power stations. These two conventions have already been agreed on at the working level. At the proposal of the USSR and other IAEA member countries they will be discussed at a special international conference of the IAEA at the end of this September in Vienna.

[Legasov] Soviet specialists are of the opinion that passing on the experience that we have today will be useful for all our colleagues engaged in the operation of nuclear power installations. We are also counting on an objective, critical and constructive discussion of that experience. We are hoping to hear valuable suggestions on how to increase the efficiency and speed of, for example, decontamination work. The information to be presented describes the measures proposed by Soviet specialists to improve the reliability of operating atomic power stations. We are counting on these, too, being examined in a critical and constructive way and on being given additional valuable advice which may be used to help increase the safety of systems that are in operation or improve the measures that we are taking. Soviet specialists remain convinced that without developing nuclear sources of energy mankind will not be able to cope with mastering the next stage in the technological development of civilization; it will not be able to cope with the problems of environmental pollution, the problems of preserving the health of the population, and the problems of the increasing costs of natural resources.

The safety of this nuclear development must be considerably increased, taking account of the serious accident at Chernobyl.

We hope that discussion of the information presented will serve as the starting point of a process, a new round of international cooperation, to further develop new concepts in creating the safe operation of sophisticated technological systems including, in the first instances, systems such as nuclear-fuel cycle enterprises.

[Minayev] But what were the reasons for the accident? Here is what Andronik Melkonovich Petrosyants replied to that question.

[Petrosyants] As you are well aware, a decision by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on a report by the government commission about the results of the investigation into the reasons for the accident at the Chernobyl AES was published on 20 July. That Politburo decision says that the accident happened because of a whole series of crude violations of the operating regulations by the Chernobyl AES staff. As you know, the No 4 generating unit at Chernobyl AES went into operation in December 1983. That AES, consisting of 4 generating units, each with a capacity of 1 million kw, had been operating to a highly satisfactory standard. In 1985 the station generated 29 billion kw with a good power utilization factor. Before shutting down the No 4 unit for a scheduled repair after 2 years in operation, the management of the AES, at the request of Donenergo, planned to carry out tests on the No 8 turbogenerator, running it down under the loading necessary for its own requirements. The aim of the tests was to experimentally verify the possibility of using the mechanical energy of the turbogenerator rotor after the steam was shut off. In other words, it was a purely electrical engineering action, not directly connected with the reactor as such. When a check was made after the accident it was established clearly that the quality of the testing program had been low. The program did not make provision for the requisite safety measures.

Moreover, the program of tests prescribed the disconnection of the reactor's emergency cooling system, which is impermissible, is not allowed for an operating reactor, that is, for a reactor which is in use. Thus, at 1400 on 25 April, the reactor's emergency cooling system was disconnected, cut out , one might say, and they wanted to make a start on carrying out the experiment, the test. But at the request of a controller of the Kiev power system there was a delay in taking the fourth unit out of operation. And the fourth unit continued to work at capacity until 0123 on 26 April, that is, up to the moment of the accident, with its emergency cooling system disconnected, and with other violations. Thus for almost 12 hours the reactor was working with its emergency cooling system disconnected, and with other violations. Thus for almost 12 hours the reactor was working with its emergency cooling system disconnected which, I repeat, was forbidden by the regulations for the use of the reactor.

With all its positive qualities, the high power pressure tube reactor naturally has shortcomings. This is true of any other reactor and any system. In particular, there is the possiblity of the occurrence of a positive steam coefficient of reactivity. In short, the accident occurred in a period when tests were being carried out with the possibilities of the turbogenerator running down on load for its needs. Here it must be stressed that the necessary attention, and I stress, the necessary attention was not paid to the safety of these tests. What we have here is negligence and irresponsibility and arrogance which, as a result, led to crime. By the way, the program of tests had not been agreed upon by representatives of the chief designer of the reactor, or by representatives of the chief planner of the AES, or by the scientific leadership responsibility for nuclear safety, who are constantly present here at the Chernobyl AES.

You all know from the press that by decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the CPSU Party Control Commission, and other party and soviet organs, the guilty ones were severely punished.

[Minayev] Yuriy Antoniyevich Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, replies to a question about the radiation situation at the station itself and in the regions adjacent to it.

[Izrael] During the destruction of the fourth unit, there were rather high levels of radiation there; and even now high levels remain in some places. Well, we can say that in the part which is being blocked in, in the area of the fourth unit, the level of radiation is now being measured in whole units and even tens of roentgens per hour, and, therefore, to carry out work there it is necessary to undertake special measures, either using remote control means or building a special wall to close off the work zone from the zones with the highest contamination. The total quantity of radioactive products which were discharged into the environment as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl station, according to our calculations, amounts to up to 3 percent. And if one speaks in absolute magnitudes, this amounts to 3 to 5 megaCuries on the territory of the USSR, calculated as of 6 May. Measurements were taken every day, but were reported as of some particular date.

Naturally, a proportion of the radioactive products was deposited on the surface of the ground. Even though the radioactivity was connected with very small particles, aerosol particles, nonetheless such a deposition took place. Radioactive contamination of the locality took place. The levels of radiation near the industrial site from fall-out products amounted to hundreds of milliroentgens per hour. Further away they decreased with distance.

I can say that radioactive products have now been on the surface of the ground for a long time and that their penetration into the soil as yet does not amount to more than a few millimeters. Seemingly, this penetration will intensify gradually as rain falls, and in the future it could represent a certain danger of entering roots and contaminating plants via their roots. As far as water is concerned, and this is a very serious question, it must be said that there was very little radioactivity in the water as a result of the absence of rain. Even the Pripyat River, on which the AES is situated, the water in the Pripyat was virtually clean before any rain fell. And it must be said that in the zone of the AES virtually no rain fell for over a month.

[Ilin] I would like to say that immediately after the accident the USSR Ministry of Health put into operation the appropriate norms, which had been elaborated previously in case of an accident at a nuclear reactor, of permissible limits of exposure of the population. In a number of cases, milk and other contaminated food products were subjected to inspection, that is, they were destroyed or, in accordance with recommendations which we had elaborated previously, were processed into other types of products -- butter, cheese, and so forth, for example. At the present time, all of these norms are being rigorously observed, and no food products are entering any shops or coming onto any counter without preliminary careful radiometric and dosimetric checks.

[Minayev] The situation today is completely under control. Work is continuing to decontaminate territory adjoining the Chernobyl AES. Does any danger remain? Is there certainty that the fourth set isn't preparing more unpleasant surprises for us? Academician Legasov replies:

[Legasov] The situation with the destroyed reactor, and with the premises around it where a part of the discharged fuel is located, is sufficiently safe. From the point of view of monitoring both the radiation of the reactor itself and premises near it and the temperature in the environment in which the destroyed fourth set is located, this is checked with the help of a whole series of systems which have been specially created during that period.

[Correspondent in Audience] A question from Czechoslovak Radio. What is the radiation situation in the 30-km zone around the Chernobyl AES, and what are the plans for decontamination work in that area?

[Izrael] In some parts of that zone the situation is absolutely normal and we have already returned some of the population to these zones. Two inhabited localities have already been returned. Apparently in the near future the population will be returned to a number of other inhabited localities in the 30-km zone where there is, or there is virtually no radioactive pollution. But I also want to say a few words about the situation beyond the confines of the 30-km zone. You see, the question of radioactive pollution worries very wide sections of the population and many cities situated a long way, including those situated a long way off from the Chernobyl AES zone. I want to repeat again, as at the last press conference, that our largest cities are clear cities from the point of view of radioactive pollution. Moscow is an absolutely clean city. Its atmosphere and its reservoirs are clean. In Kiev, although Kiev was subjected to a small amount of pollution, the present level of radiation stands at 0.66 milliroentgens per hour, that is, it is a magnitude which is now not very different from background pollution. Pollution is virtually at background level in Minsk and Gomel, that is, in those cities which are closer than other cities to the zone of the accident. And of course, I want to stress once again, and to reply to the question which I'm often asked and which I get asked on the telephone, about the possibility of spending vacations at resorts on the Black Sea, in the Crimea and Caucasus, and at Baltic resorts. I want to stress once more that the natural environment, including the sea water at these resorts, is perfectly safe and perfectly clean, and people can take vacations there without any restrictions.

Further Report

LD211825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign journalists. Listen to a recorded account of this meeting.

[Begin recording] [unidentified voice] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen, on 25 August in Vienna a conference of IAEA experts is to be held to discuss improving safety in nuclear power engineering. The USSR has supplied information for that conference which is entitled: The accident at the Chernobyl AES and its consequences. In connection with the presentation of this report at the IAEA, those taking part in today's news conference are Andronik Melkonovich Petrosyants, member of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, chairman of the State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy; Yuriy Antoniyevich Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; Valeriy Alekseyevich Legasov, academician, first deputy director of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic energy of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Leonid Andreyevich Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, director of the institute of biophysics of the USSR Ministry of Health; and Yuriy Konstantinovich Nazarkin, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Department for questions of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and space.

Andronik Melkonovich Petrosyants has the floor. Please.

[Petrosyants] You all know from the press that the accident took place during a period when tests were being carried out. Therefore, it should be stressed that the safety of these tests was not given the necessary -- and I stress this -- the necessary attention. By the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission the guilty ones were severely punished.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put forward the task of ensuring the international safety of nuclear power engineering. In particular, for this purpose, the IAEA, with the participation of representatives of the USSR and other IAEA member countries, prepared two conventions. The first is on the obligatory notification of nuclear accidents wherever they occur, and the second is on granting aid to countries in case of accidents at an AES. These two conventions have already been agreed at working level. At the proposal of the USSR and of other IAEA member countries they will be discussed at a special international IAEA conference at the end of September, this year, in Vienna.

I cannot avoid dwelling on the statement made by the CPSU general secretary on 18 August announcing the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. In his statement Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed out that in strength of radiation the explosion of a small nuclear warhead is equal to three Chernobyls. And we all know very well what damage and what misfortune was caused by the Chernobyl accident.

[Unidentified voice] The floor is now given to Valeriy Alekseyevich Legasov.

[Legasov] Soviet specialists remain convinced that without the development of nuclear sources of energy, mankind will not be able to cope with mastering the next stage in the technological development of civilization; it will not be able to cope with the problems of environmental pollution, the problems of preserving the health of the population and the problems of the increasing expensiveness of natural resources.

The safety of this nuclear development must be considerably increased, taking account of the serious accident at Chernobyl. And we hope that discussion of the information which has been presented will serve as the starting point of a process, a new round of international cooperation for the further development of new concepts in creating safe exploitation of complicated technological systems which include, in the first instance, such systems as enterprises of the nuclear-fuel cycle.

[Unidentified voice] Now we turn to replies to questions: The first question is whether this was a 100 percent human error or...

[Petrosyants] Specialists confidently assert that if at least one of six irregularities that occurred had been avoided -- any of them, even just one, -- then this accident would not have happened. As regards the radiation situation, both at the station itself today and around it, this question can perhaps be more accurately answered by my colleague, Yuriy Antonovich.

[Izrael] You are aware that when the fourth set was destroyed, the levels of radiation there were fairly high. High levels still persist there now in places. It can be said that in the ruins of the fourth set the level of radiation can now be counted in units and even tens of units of roentgens an hour. Therefore, in order to carry out work there, special measures have to be taken. Remote-control devices have to be used or a special wall has to be built, screening the work zone from the zones which are most highly polluted.

It has to be pointed out that virtually no rain has fallen in the zone of the AES for over a month. This has also been encouraged by certain special measures being taken by us. We sent four of our aircraft there. They have been able to influence and affect the weather by means of special agents. For over a month we have prevented rain from falling in the region of radioactive pollution in order to avoid radioactive products being washed into the rivers. At the present time the radioactivity of the water in the Kiev reservoir and in virtually all rivers which flow into it amounts to less than 10 to the power of minus 9 curies per liter.

What is the state of affairs as regards contamination of food products, particularly milk, in Kiev and Belorussia? I will start the answer to this question, and then I will hand over to Academician Ilin. Naturally, the radioactive contamination of the area led to increased radioactivity of food products in the contaminated zone, but very effective measures were taken by biologists, doctors, medical and health service workers. This aspect of the question and the actions which were taken I will hand over to you, Leonid Andreyevich, because you dealt with this directly.

[Ilin] First and foremost, as early as 30 April 1986, we imposed a ban on the consumption of unskimmed milk from cows that grazed in pastures which were subjected to radioactive contamination. I would like to stress that right after the accident, radiomedtric and dosimetric monitoring was carried out in all areas. It continues to be carried out. In a number of cases, milk and other contaminated food products were withdrawn. In other words they were destroyed. At the present time no food products are reaching any sales counter or shop which have not undergone careful radiometric and dosimetric inspection beforehand.

[Unidentified voice] There is a whole series of questions from the Japanese newspaper ASAHI [words indistinct]: Are they any Soviet assessments of the community of people whose life and health has been damaged as a consequence of the accident at Chernobyl AES? How many people were hospitalized during this period? How many died, in all? How many people are now in a serious state of health? And finally, what is the prognosis for the future state of health of people who suffered from the accident?

[Petrosyants] I shall try to reply very briefly to all of these questions. In the final account, after careful analysis we have established and confirmed clinically, using instruments and laboratories, that up until today that there have been 203 cases of acute radiation sickness of various degrees of seriousness; 31 people have died; and that 3 people are in serious condition. The prognosis for the life of those who are now undergoing treatment and whom we are monitoring in sanatoria and rest homes is favorable. Some 135,000 people were evacuated. All of these people have undergone the appropriate clinical observations. We are already implementing an individual register of all of those people who were evacuated from the accident zone.

[Unidentified voice] A question has been asked about decontamination work. Decontamination work has been carried out on buildings, and people's personal plots of land have been cleansed. To a considerable extent, measures have been taken to remove trash, various objects which bear traces of radioactive pollution. Wells have been cleansed. All of this work is having a certain effect and, of course, it is being carried out on a large scale.

Our major cities are clean from the point of view of radioactive pollution. Moscow is an absolutely clean city: Its atmosphere and its water areas are clean.

In Kiev -- even though Kiev was subjected to some slight pollution -- the level of radiation is now 0.06 milliroentgens per hour, that is, it is of a magnitude not very distinguishable from background pollution. Pollution is virtually at background level in Minsk and Gomel, that is, those cities which are nearer than other cities to the zone of the accident.

I would like once again to stress, and to reply to the question of, the possibility of spending one's vacation at resorts on the Black Sea, in the Crimea and the Caucasus, and at the Baltic resorts. I would like to stress once again that the natural environment, including the sea water at these resorts, is perfectly safe and perfectly clean. People can vacation there without any restrictions.

The question has been asked: Can children, after the health protection campaign, return to the towns and villages they left -- not from which they were evacuated, but from which they left -- on a temporary health protection campaign. We have permitted children to return to their permanent homes, and from 1 September they will continue their studies in towns and villages, apart from that part of the population which was evacuated.

We are now studying very attentively not just the radiation situation but also the possibility of economic activity in these zones. Depending on this, the question will be decided, step by step, of the return, the re-evacuation, of the whole population, including children. [end recording]

Nazarkin on Safety Initiatives

LD212227 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (TASS) -- "We believe that Soviet experience in operating nuclear energy utilities could be useful to all countries," stated Academician Valeriy Legasov, first deputy director of the Institute of Atomic Energy in Moscow. He was speaking here today at a press conference concerning the report for the IAEA on the accident at Chernobyl AES. This report is to be delivered at a conference of technical experts from the IAEA countries which will be held in Vienna on 25 August.

We are counting, continued the scientist, on a constructive discussion of this experience and hope to receive useful suggestions on raising the efficiency of de-activation work at the forthcoming conference. Soviet specialists are convinced that without increasing the potential of nuclear energy, mankind will not be able to rise to new levels of technological development.

The journalists were interested in how the world had received the Soviet initiatives in the sphere of the safe development of nuclear power. In this connection, Yuriy Nazarkin, head of the Department for Questions of the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy and Space of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said: The proposals put forward in May by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev have met with broad support throughout the world. The draft conventions worked out recently at a conference in Vienna could constitute the foundation of a system for the safe development of atomic power.

Nazarkin noted that the USSR advocates efficient notification of all nuclear accidents, including accidents with nuclear weapons and during nuclear weapons tests. This proposal turned out to be unacceptable only to the United States. The prepared draft convention on notification and the draft convention on creating a mechanism for rendering assistance in cases of a nuclear accident are important steps in the creation of an international regime for the safe development of nuclear energy. The USSR actively advocates this.

U.S. BASE STRATEGY IN S.W. ASIA CRITICIZED

PM210939 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article "from foreign press information" by Doctor of Military Sciences Major General R. Simonyan, retired, under the rubric "The Pentagon's Base Strategy": "Strong Points in Southwest Asia"]

[Text] "Southwest Asia, from Israel to Oman," American military observer D. Middleton stresses, "now rivals Europe as the focal point of military planning" for the United States. Of course, it is not a question of some kind of "rivalry," but of the desire of U.S. imperialism at all costs to establish dominance over a region which has very great significance economically (energy resources) and strategically (proximity to the USSR's southern borders). This latter fact is exploited particularly actively by the Pentagon. American medium-range nuclear weapons (especially carrier-borne aircraft) stationed in the Arabian Sea, together with similar weapons in another "theater of war," in particular in Japan and South Korea, are capable of covering the Asian part of the Soviet Union.

Washington also threatens the security of countries in the region. "We intend to stay in the Near East," U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman has stated, "and use military force, if necessary, to defend our interests." On the false pretext of "defending its interests," Washington is feverishly stepping up its military presence there. From the west, the countries of the region are threatened by the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, concentrated in the Mediterranean, and from the south and east by the American naval armada which is concentrated in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. Both groups of ships have aircraft carriers and considerable landing forces. The Near and Middle East and the approaches to that region are caught in a web of American military bases -- in Israel, Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Somalia, Kenya, Diego Garcia island...

Israel is assigned a special role in the implementation of aggressive U.S. plans in the Near East. Making piratical strikes against Arab countries, it paves the way for the establishment of U.S. military-political dominance in the region. The Pentagon has long since been granted the right to use airfields in the Negev desert for operations at its own discretion. For some years the ships of the 6th Fleet have been calling at the naval bases of Ashdod and Haifa. The possibility of American ships in the Indian Ocean making use of the base at Eilat (in the Gulf of Aqaba) is being studied.

Egypt also has an important place in the Pentagon's strategy of bases in this region. During As-Sadat's rule the United States acquired the right to use the military airfield at Qina and the port of Ras-banas on the Red Sea. Taking advantage of the capitulatory Camp David agreements, Washington stationed 1,200 marines on the Sinai peninsula -- a forward detachment of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force (RDF). The Americans have access to a number of other military facilities too. At some of them, AWACS remote radar detection planes are periodically stationed to carry out espionage in the region.

The Pentagon is also digging itself in on Cyprus, in the part which has been declared an "independent republic" by the leaders of the Turkish community. Thus at Lefkoniko, near Famagusta, an airfield is being set up, as well as a base for radioelectronic espionage over a vast region -- from the Near East to Bulgaria and the southern borders of the Soviet Union.

The creation of a military infrastructure is being stepped up in Saudi Arabia, where Washington's interest is determined by such factors as the huge oil stocks and the large territory at the center of the region. President Reagan once threatened unambiguously that Saudi Arabia "will not be allowed to follow Iran's path." And THE WASHINGTON POST reported an "arrogant plan" being entertained by the U.S. Administration for "building reserve bases in Saudi Arabia fully equipped to await use by American troops." True, the Saudi flag flies at the military bases which exist there and at those which are being built by the Americans -- at Jiddah (on the Red Sea coast), at Al-Jubaylah (on the Persian Gulf coast), and elsewhere. But several thousand U.S. officers and other military specialists are there constantly. And a detachment of American AWACS aircraft is stationed in the region of Riyadh. The Paris newspaper LE MONDE describes these strong points as links in a single chain which runs through the American bases on Diego Garcia Island and in Kenya, Somalia, Egypt, Oman...

Washington needs bases in Oman chiefly in order to establish control over the narrow Strait of Hormuz, which links the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea. U.S. Navy reconnaissance aircraft are currently based on Masirah Island. After modernization, this base will be able to take B-52 strategic bombers. Berths for submarines have been erected in bays on the island. Washington is seeking permission to build naval bases in the regions of Matrah and Al-Hasab -- in the very mouth of the strait, so as to establish control over the very busy international shipping and a route for U.S. naval landing forces to invade the countries of the Gulf.

The Pentagon is also displaying feverish activity on the distant approaches to Southwest Asia. In 1983 the United States created the Central Command (Centcom), which includes in its sphere of operation 19 states of South Asia, the Near and Middle East, and East Africa, as well as the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and a significant section of the Indian Ocean.

Contingents of the RDF have been placed under Centcom's jurisdiction. Various kinds of bases are being built for them in Somalia and Kenya and on Diego Garcia Island. This last is being transformed into a major, multipurpose base capable of receiving and servicing not only RDF units (for which there are floating arsenal bases there), but also strategic bombers and nuclear missile-carrying submarines. Nuclear weapons are being stockpiled on the island, the use of which is envisaged, in Southwest Asia according to foreign press reports, in a special directive of the U.S. President.

Since the overthrow of the monarchy in Iran, which played the part of regional gendarme for the United States, there has been a marked increase in the Pentagon's interest in Pakistan. THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out frankly that "Pakistan must now play that role in ensuring American strategic interests."

On Pakistani territory, which is used for waging the undeclared war against Afghanistan, there are more than 100 bases for the training of anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs. With American money, they are trained here, supplied with weapons, and then sent into the DRA. Pakistan is allotted the role of strategic springboard for American aggression against other countries too. "The threat to India's security which arises as a result of American-Pakistani ties," the Indian newspaper PATRIOT writes, "has taken on an entirely new scale... Deliveries of sophisticated arms, the chain of naval and air force bases being built in Pakistan as an integral part of the Pentagon's military strategy in the region, the inclusion of Pakistan in the RDF's zone of operation, the proposal to site Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Pakistan, the collection and exchange of intelligence information -- all these things should be taken together."

Washington has obtained consent for the use of strong points on the other flank of the region too -- in East Africa. The naval and air force bases at Berbera and Kismaayo (Somalia) and Mombasa (Kenya) are being turned into Pentagon outposts there. Lastly, it is planned to use bases in racist South Africa and in Australia for the same dangerous purposes.

The Pentagon is rehearsing urgent shipments of the interventionist RDF to the Near East and options for using them in "concrete situations." These are the objectives, in particular, of the regular Bright Star exercises. One of these exercises, using bases in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman, involved more than 7,000 men from the RDF, as well as B-52 strategic bombers, aircraft carrier formations deployed in the Mediterranean and the Arabian Sea, and other forces.

Washington's intention of involving NATO in its planned military adventures in Southwest Asia has recently become increasingly apparent. This is the aim of the attempts to link the bloc's south flank operationally to American forces in the Near East. It is planned, for instance, to incorporate American bases on Turkish territory in the web of bases which binds the countries of the Near East and the Indian Ocean. THE WASHINGTON POST, reporting "secret plans" for the creation of three additional U.S. air bases in eastern Turkey, gave significant emphasis to their proximity to the Soviet Union's borders and their even greater proximity to Iran, Iraq, and Syria. The newspaper CUMHURIYET wrote frankly that the United States intends to entrust to Turkey the gendarme functions of protecting American interests in the Persian Gulf region.

The U .S. global hegomonist course is meeting with increasing resistance not only in the countries of that vast region. The participants in the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries, held in Delhi, resolutely demanded that the forces of imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism, stop interfering in other countries' internal affairs and renounce once and for all the policy of aggression and of fanning existing seats of tension and creating new ones, whether in Southwest Asia or in other regions of the world.

GERASIMOV PRAISES NUCLEAR MORATORIUM EXTENSION

PM201907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Center 19 August.

G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Information Administration [Nachalnik Upravleniya Informatsii MID SSSR], drew attention to the important new Soviet initiative set forth 18 August in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television concerning the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 January 1987.

The speaker remarked that this step by the USSR is yet another convincing manifestation of new thinking in the nuclear age. The Soviet Union is confident, he emphasized, that, given the political will on the part of the United States also, it would be possible swiftly to reach agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests.

ASIAN 'PEACE CHAMPIONS' MEET IN KHABAROVSK

PM211316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Khatuntsev report: "Peaceful Skies for Asia"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 20 Aug -- An international conference of peace champions of the Asian socialist countries on problems of ensuring peace and security in the Asia and Pacific region was held in Khabarovsk 20 August. Delegations from Vietnam, Cambodia, the DPRK, Laos, Mongolia, and the Soviet Union and also representatives from Cuba participated.

Of course, the fact that fighters for peace and detente in Asia assembled 2 weeks after M.S. Gorbachev's tour of the Far East was reflected in the mood of the meetings, talks, and making of acquaintances. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's Vladivostok speech, evaluated by the world public as navigational directions for finding the fairway of peace and security in the region, proposes direct constructive steps to strengthen good-neighborliness and cooperation. This appeal from a great power, whose territory extends for thousands of kilometers in Asia, is part of the Soviet Union's peaceful, assertive strategy.

"In terms of its scope and might," Dinh Van Gang, member of the SRV Peace Defense Committee, said, "The Baykal-Amur Main Railroad reminded me of our huge construction project -- the construction of a hydroelectric power station on the Black River. Many young people also work there, and, as in any great thing, assistance is being given by Soviet specialists. Your country's participation in strengthening socialism in Vietnam makes it possible to resolve very complex economic tasks, and the example of your development serves as a guarantee of the correctness of the chosen path."

Thousands of Soviet engineers, doctors, geologists, and teachers are working not only in Vietnam but also in other friendly Asian countries. The conference participants spoke gratefully of this mission of peace and progress.

The participants in the international conference concentrated their attention on measures to ensure trust among the states in the Asia and Pacific region. The elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the curbing of the arms race are a step of paramount importance.

"The statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television made a profound impression on us," J. Dolgor, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Peace Defense Committee and chairman of the "Physicians for Peace" Committee, said. "The Soviet Union's extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests gives mankind real hope of an improvement in the international situation."

In the joint document which they adopted the conference participants evaluated the Soviet peace initiatives highly and voiced the hope that the peoples of all countries will exert efforts to curb the threat of war.

The participants in the international conference sent telegrams to M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. The telegram addressed to the White House states: "There is a real chance of taking a step of great international political significance -- and this chance must not be missed. The conscience of mankind and the ardent aspirations of the entire world's people call for this!"

In the evening an antiwar demonstration and a peace champions solidarity rally were held in Khabarovsk.

SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR CLOSES IN SICILY 21 AUGUST

LD211902 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Rome August 21 TASS — By TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin.

An international seminar on problems of international scientific cooperation closed in Erice, Sicily, today. Participants in the seminar discussed the results of studies in several major scientific directions and prospects of international cooperation in handling problems of great importance for the international community. They paid much attention to a report by Chinese scientists on questions of biotechnology, effective use of the Yellow River's great water resources and environmental protection. American researchers, in their statements, described the work in the U.S. on developing supercomputers. The seminar's participants spoke at length about the problem of cooperation in thermonuclear fusion and development of alternative energy sources.

The seminar's organizer, well-known Italian scientist, Prof. Antonio Zichichi delivered a report on the design of new-generation accelerator, the development of which would give a powerful impetus to studies in high-energy physics.

A special meeting was devoted to discussing problems of international security and prospects of disarmament. In the focus of attention was the Soviet programme for nuclear disarmament and the Budapest proposals by the Warsaw Treaty member countries for reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments. The scientists welcomed as an important and bold step toward strengthening international security the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announcing the extension of the USSR's unilateral nuclear test moratorium until January 1, 1987.

Soviet scientists made reports on problems of mastering new energy sources, including questions of thermonuclear fusion, new techniques for using such traditional sources of energy as coal, projects of peaceful cooperation in exploring outer space, and conceptual issues of disarmament and consolidation of strategic stability. The Soviet reports subjected to substantiated criticism the U.S. Administration's plans to spread the arms race into outer space, and stressed the need for adopting a political attitude to the solution of international security problems and abandoning the attempts to gain unilateral advantages for military purposes.

U.S. 'MANEUVERING' ON EXPERT TALKS CRITICIZED

PM211539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[B. Dmitriyev article: "To Come to the Point"]

[Text] A feature of international life today is the marked activation of dialogue between Moscow and the capitals of many states on various aspects of the general situation in the world and questions of bilateral relations. All this is extremely important. The way to overcome the impasses of confrontation lies through dialogues and contacts, discussions and talks. That is the only way to break the ice of mutual distrust and achieve practical results.

The series of working meetings between Soviet and American experts has its place in the process of international dialogue. They are being held by way of preparation for the talks between E.A. Shevardnadze and G. Shultz, which, under the agreement, are to take place in Washington 19-20 September. The idea of creating a suitable machinery for preparing for the ministers' meeting was proposed by us. Washington accepted it.

Now the machinery has begun to operate, several consultations have already taken place, and more will soon follow. The two sides' representatives are exchanging opinions on the state of affairs in specific spheres of Soviet-American relations. Ideas are put forward on opportunities for progress toward the resolution of unsolved problems. In a word, work is in progress, and its results will be summed up at the ministers' meeting.

At all the meetings held thus far, Soviet experts have demonstrated the readiness for constructive discussion and for mutually acceptable solutions to the questions under discussion. It is easy to understand why the world public focused special attention on the consultations held in Moscow the other day on problems of nuclear and space arms. The USSR's line here is unequivocal — we are resolutely in favor of accords with the United States that would stop the arms race on earth and prevent it in space. The second round of consultations is to be held in Washington in early September. Then, naturally, it will be possible to speak of the results and give an appropriate assessment of the exchange of opinions. For the time being, we must wait patiently, however curious we may be to find out what is happening at the discussion table, since from the outset the sides agreed that the expert consultations would be of a purely business nature and would take place, so to speak, behind closed doors.

Unfortunately certain figures in Washington cannot restrain themselves, or rather, will not. The meeting had hardly ended when representatives of the administration started issuing all kinds of commentaries at official briefings and in private. Once again stories and rumors began to pour out under the well established Washington system of "leaking" information.

The exchange of opinions on questions of nuclear and space arms is viewed with deliberate prejudice in Washington, and a forced tone of cheerfulness prevails firmly. The idea being pushed is that the "new American proposals" set forth in the U.S. President's letter to the Soviet leader are "working." That an agreement, if these proposals are followed, is "within reach." That the most important thing is not to hinder the administration, which is supposedly moving in the right direction on arms questions.

Yet, to come to the point, the American position contains little that is good and more than enough that is unsatisfactory. Take space, for instance: Washington continues to persist in the desire to deploy strike arms there.

What is the purpose of the new wave of "leaks"? It is to foist on the public the idea that the White House is approaching talks with Moscow in a constructive spirit, and if there is no progress, it will not be the administration's fault.

They are trying to exert pressure on the U.S. House of Representatives, which is demonstrating its opposition by adopting several resolutions and amendments that are in contrast to the White House course of the arms race. Representatives of the administration, an ABC television corrspondent indicates, create the impression that the 2-day consultations in Moscow went well. The sides are apparently ready to achieve progress at talks on elaborating a new agreement in the arms control sphere, but the House of Representatives decisions are supposedly undermining these prospects.

So it turns out that the U.S. Administration is turning the Soviet-American consultations which are, by their very nature, confidential, into a means of political maneuvering.

It is clear that this can only do harm to the businesslike exchange of opinions, and considerable harm at that. And the official American position on such a key problem of disarmament as a nuclear test ban is as yet hardly inspiring, to put it mildly.

REAGAN CRITICIZED FOR FULFILLING 'MANDATE'

PM211602 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Beglov commentary: "The History of a Mandate"]

[Text] "Webster's New American Dictionary" gives an unequivocal interpretation of the word "mandate" -- "a formal order from a superior court or official to an inferior one." In his speeches the President himself has given repeated assurances that, having accepted this very "mandate," he intends to sacredly fulfill the will of the people.

How does this work in practice? Take the question of war and peace, for example. The opinion of ordinary Americans on this score has been voiced quite clearly. "According to the results of public opinion polls, in the last decade Americans have consistently and resolutely supported arms control," Charles Percy, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, attests.

Official Washington, however, follows a directly opposite course. Suffice it to recall the administration's decision to reject the SALT II treaty. When the President announced this, ultraconservatives simultaneously cried: "This is the real Reagan!" The fact of the matter is that the people who brought him to power gambled and continue to gamble on U.S. military superiority and, convinced of the possibility of survival in a nuclear war, they have worked out different varieties of such a war, such as "local," "limited," and "protracted." This was very eloquently formulated with respect for mankind by William (Chipmen), one of the leaders of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), who said "ants always build a new anthill in the end." Arguments such as these, in the expression then in circulation in all the American newspapers and journals, "frightened Americans to death."

In what way and to whose advantage is this "conflict of interests" resolved? Here are a few methods used by Washington in an attempt to resolve -- and let it be said directly -- such differences to its own advantage.

The first method is "playing on patriotism." Both the head of the White House and his closest associates never tire of talking about the American "system of values," and the superiority of American "democracy" and the American "way of life." But the idea concealed behind all this is the necessity to rally all Americans beneath the stars and stripes in order to march as one to the thunder of drums against "totalitarianism." Washington has resorted to this method more than once in the last 5 years. Suffice it to recall the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the invasion of tiny Grenada, the shelling of the shores of Lebanon, and the night attack on Libya.

For what purpose and in what kind of situation does the administration use this method? Primarily when it is essential to drown the voices of alarm. Or, on the other hand, to wear down the growth of feeling in favor of ending the arms race. A public opinion poll taken this June by THE WASHINGTON POST in conjunction with the ABC television company showed that two-thirds of Americans are against the White House decision renouncing the SALT II treaty and believe that the United States must adhere to it until a new agreement is reached with the USSR. Earlier this year another poll registered the fact that 74 percent of Americans approve of the USSR's proposal to totally eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000. State propaganda responds to these characteristic indicators with an outburst of chauvinist agitation.

The second method is "labeling." The clearest example of this method being used was Washington's reaction to the powerful movement for a nuclear arsenals freeze that swept the United States after the present administration came to power. From the depths of America this movement burst into the streets of New York and Washington in thousands-strong quarter-million-strong demonstrations. What was the White House response?

In an interview with the PBS television company in December 1981 Reagan said that antiwar movements are "incited" by the WPC which, in its turn, is "backed and financed by the Soviet Union." A year later, at a press conference, he called American supporters of peace "insincere and dishonest" with a desire to "weaken America." He has repeated these attacks more than once since then.

Defamation and accusations of antipatriotism are perhaps the most popular method used by representatives of the administration. One cannot help but recall in this connection the arguments used by U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Richard Perle in a "dispute" with Congress, which was alarmed by official militarism. This figure who, for his love of the three integral parts of the U.S. "nuclear triad" and the theories of nuclear war, has acquired the cryptic title of "the prince of night," constantly accused legislators of "attempting to incorporate the Soviet position in American law" by voicing doubts regarding the need to increase military expenditure. In an interview last month with THE WASHINGTON POST, Perle openly accused Congress of holding "a position at present closer to the Soviet Union's position than to that of the President." In other words, if you do not want to have a reputation of being a "red," vote for military expenditure.

Naturally, this brings us to another method used by the present administration even more extensively than ever before. It consists of playing on the myth of the "Soviet threat" and, on a broader scale, whipping up extreme anti-Soviet feeling in the country. Administration officials seem to vie with one another in their anti-Sovietism. Americans are mentally assailed almost every minute from television screens, the newspaper pages, and the radio, in an attempt to suppress in them any desire for arms limitation talks and to undermine their trust in our country.

Militarist sentiments are constantly fueled. For this purpose another myth is used -- of "Soviet military superiority." [paragraph continues]

This is what Washington used to validate its program to "modernize" U.S. nuclear forces or, to be more precise, to build up these forces on an unprecedented scale. The CIA, the Pentagon, and the State Department both individually and in conjunction with one another submit "reports" and organize "leaks" to the press of secret and semi-secret "analyses" and "surveys." Every year sees a new edition of the book "Soviet Military Power" — full of misrepresentations and falsifications. Representatives of every department -- sometimes several people in one day -- address committees and subcommittees in Congress and gladly give interviews and breakfasts for journalists. No one will ever be able to calculate the amount of lies and slander poured on the Soviet Union in this connection. Proof? But why bother? After all, the organizers of this campaign believe, a lie constantly repeated ultimately becomes the truth. I personally have never been able to work out how the Americans stand up to this Niagara of "brainwashing" without losing their capacity for common sense and sober thinking.

Up to this point we have spoken only of official participants in this dirty anti-Soviet game — but how many willing assistants the administration has! The radio, television, and, last but not least, Hollywood. Without repeating elementary examples of "Rambomania" and films such as "Red Dawn," I will simply site the words of Lloyd DeMause, well-known American psychologist and the author of the books "Elementary Psychoanalysis" and "Reagan's America." Having analyzed the contents of the American press and speeches by representatives of the administration, he arrived at the following conclusion, which he formulated thus in an interview with the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL: "We can now see a large number of newspaper headlines and cartoons and hear a great many statements that attest to a great outburst of violence such as occurs only when a society is preparing for war." "At present," the scientist stresses, "we are in a military trance."

In addition to the other methods of maintaining this kind of "trance," the "psychotherapists" from Washington also use another method -- sometimes less noticeable but equally repugnant. It can be most graphically illustrated by the example of how the administration has tried to endear the nuclear bomb to Americans (remember what ((Chipmen) said about the ants and the anthill?). FEMA actively engages in this. Two years ago, for example, it made a wonderful 25-minute color film in which it tried to prove to Americans that nuclear war would not lead to any particular changes in their life and would have no terrible consequences. I also recall a FEMA report on the consequences of nuclear war for U.S. agriculture. Its main conclusion was: "No acute shortage of manpower would be felt in agriculture after a nuclear strike because the inhabitants of rural regions would come through a nuclear bomb attack better than city dwellers and, what is more, city dwellers would migrate to rural areas and assist in gathering fruit and vegetables." See how good and sinple it all is.

No, the U.S. Administration certainly does not ignore Americans' peace-loving attitude, waving them aside like a troublesome fly. This is not the aim of President Reagan surrounding himself with experienced advisers and specialists in public opinion issues. If you recall the history of the last 5 years it is quite clear that as antinuclear feeling in the United States has grown, the tone (but not the essence!) of the President's speeches has changed. The administration hastened to refurbish the "President's reckless, hawk-like image, as he first appeared in the eyes of many Americans and people all over the world," to quote THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. With affected seriousness, Washington now discusses first reducing medium-range nuclear missiles then "considerably" limiting strategic weapons. Unfortunately, none of these discussions have been given real, practical backing. With the aid of empty promises and assurances of soon building relations with the USSR the White House tries to overcome Americans' antiwar attitudes.

In American political jargon this method is termed "letting off steam," and in recent years the administration has had to pull this safety valve more and more frequently in order to reduce political pressure within the country. The last time the White House resorted to this method was in June, when President Reagan, speaking in Glassboro, promised -- true, this was not the first time -- a virtually new start in Soviet-American relations and hinted at the possibility of progress soon being made at the Geneva talks. Edward Rowny, special assistant to the President and the secretary of state [as published], gave away the administration's real intentions. As THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, "Rowny ingenuously and, perhaps, accidentally expressed the opinion that, despite the fairly conciliatory tone of the President's statements at Glassboro, Reagan's ideas on arms control have not changed since he began his term of office or, basically, throughout his entire political career."

And so what about the promise to heed the opinion of the American people? -- the persistent reader may ask. But the problem lies in which mandate is actually under discussion. Only approximately 27 percent of all registered voters voted for Reagan in 1980. The remaining voters in fact voted against him, either directly at the polling places or by staying home on election day. Another fact has been documented -- a week after the elections, representatives of the reactionary Heritage Foundation organization gave Reagan's advisers a 1,093-page volume entitled "Mandate of Leadership" during a meeting in one of the basement rooms of the hotel Hay-Adams. THE WASHINGTON POST has called this document the administration's bible. And so the Reagan administration has fulfilled this right-wing mandate and its second edition after the 1984 elections -- "Mandate of Leadership-2" -- almost 100 percent, and primarily in the sphere concerned with undermining the treaty and legal basis of arms control.

ZHUKOV ON JOINT ACTIONS WITH U.S. PEACE GROUPS

PM211424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "New Boost"]

[Text] Soviet peace supporters wholly recognize their responsibility for the world's fate. They are prepared to continue to do everything possible to step up joint actions with peace-loving forces in other countries in the public's struggle against the nuclear threat. This was stated on 20 August at a Moscow press conference entitled "Joint Actions by Peace-loving Soviet and U.S. Forces in the Struggle to Eradicate the Nuclear Threat" held by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center.

Addressing Soviet and foreign journalists, G.A. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, noted that recently peace supporters in the USSR and the United States have considerably expanded their sphere of cooperation, carrying out a number of joint peace-loving actions that have elicited a widespread sociopolitical response. These include the Soviet-U.S. cruises along the Volga and the Mississippi, the "Cycle Race for Peace '86," and other events during which thousands of citizens from the two countries had an opportunity for direct communication, which is so necessary for overcoming mistrust and strengthening mutual understanding. The meetings with Soviet people allowed many Americans to see their adherence to the ideals of peace and friendship among the peoples and the sincere intentions of the Soviet Union, which has put forward a number of large-scale peace initiatives.

G. A. Zhukov and the other participants in the press conference stressed that the growing support in the United States for the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions attests to a certain improvement in U.S. public outlook in favor of a radical improvement in the international situation and an end to the arms race. [paragraph continues]

The decision announced on 18 August by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to extend this moratorium has given a new boost to the joint actions of peace-loving forces in our countries.

The replies to journalists' questions spoke of the forthcoming action by Soviet peace supporters that will be aimed at strengthening friendly contacts and cooperation with all forces advocating the maintenance of life on earth.

U.S. LINKS WITH UK MILITARY IN CYPRUS VIEWED

LD212159 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 Aug 86

["In the News Today" Program; presenter unidentified, with Nikolay Borin and Unidentified Reporter]

[Text] [Presenter] The British military base [as heard] in Cyprus has been reinforced with more troops and hardware. More Britain warplanes are expected to be permanently based on Cyprus, Here to comment on these developments is Nikolay Borin:

[Borin] Shortly before the American raids on Libya, Washington paid special attention to the British military facilities in the Mediterranean, and the British military bases on Cyprus were put on heightened alert and were ready to back up the American action against Libya. Not a single British politician, though, has been able to demonstrate that the armed build-up in Cyprus is in Britain's national interests. Washington, however, has a big stake in heightened allied military activity in the region following the serious political setback is suffered in the wake of the raids on Libya.

The British bases on Cyprus can be used as a springboard for military operations throughout the Middle East. According to the KHARAVYI newspaper, based in Nicosia, Britain's military activity on Cyprus is the result of Washington's attempts to coordinate the actions of its junior partners in NATO with operational plans of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

[Reporter] Does this mean that the British military bases on Cyprus may be used by the Americans, just like airfields in Britain were used by them in the raids on Libya?

[Borin] I believe it does. In the event the Mediterranean and Southern Europe would become the scene of operations threatening world peace. The situation in the Mediterranean has lately grown tense again. The American 6th Fleet, deployed in the region, is to stage an exercise later this week. The exercise will involve aircraft carrying jamming equipment and cruise missiles. The signs are it will simulate a real-life combat operation, so as to avoid casualties in any such operation in the future. As you may know, several American pilots were lost during the raids on Libya. The indications are that Libya is once again facing the threat of an American attack.

[Reporter] There has been much talk in Washington of late about the so-called low intensity conflicts, and according to the BOSTON GLOBE, Washington has revived its dirty war strategy. What, in your view, will be Britain's part in these plans?

[Borin] Britain is to play an important part in these plans, and it was no coincidence that Defense Secretary Weinberger chose to spell out his notion of expanding NATO's geographical limits, on the whole unpopular among the allies, in London.

Washington called on Britain to take New Zealand's place during recent war games in the Pacific. But in my view Washington's policy of unilateral action is especially dangerous. Under that doctrine Washington is prepared to ignore standing treaties and the opinion of its allies in taking action anywhere inthe world to protect its interests. I would call that the Grenada syndrome -- British warships were involved in Washington adventure in Grenada without a direct sanction from London. Washington believes it can take unilateral decisions even though they may involve its allies in its adventures.

Following his recent visit to the United States the director of the Hamburg Center for Peace and Security Studies, Egon Bahr, said in an article carried by the VORWAERTS magazine that Washington will soon make a choice between unilateral action and cooperation. But I would say that the raids of Libya have shown, however, that American interests easily override European caution and objections. At the same time more pressure is brought on Europeans to follow in Washington's wake. The present build-up of British military activities in Cyprus, I think, should be viewed against this background.

TITAN-2 FUEL LEAK CAUSES 'DANGEROUS INCIDENT'

LD201258 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 20 TASS -- A dangerous incident has occurred at the American inter-continental ballistic missile base of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Highly toxic missile fuel leaked as a Titan-2 missile was being refuelled in its silo. An orange-colour cloud raised above the silo. The base command ordered the evacuation of residents from a nearby populated locality.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the U.S. Department of Defence ordered that Titan-2 missiles, deployed at bases in Arizona and Arkansas, be removed from standby alert.

Incidents involving Titan-2 missiles, the oldest weapons in the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal, had happened before, too. The most dangerous one took place in September 1980, when one of the nuclear-tipped missiles exploded in its silo and its warhead fell outside the base.

RODINOV COMMENTS ON NONAGRESSION TREATY WITH PRC

OW220209 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Commentary by Rodinov, Soviet Sinologist: "Historical Episodes in Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 21 August is the 49th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Chinese treaty on mutual nonaggression. The Soviet-Chinese treaty on mutual nonaggression was signed on 21 August 1937. At that time, the situation in the Far East was very dangerous. China was in a very difficult position. It was the target of aggression. In July 1937, the Japanese militarists launched a large-scale invasion of China in an attempt to enslave the whole of China. [passage omitted]

Unlike the imperialists nations, the Soviet Union did its best to support the Chinese people engaged in the struggle to oppose the Japanese militarists. At the Seventh National CPC Congress, Mao Zedong said: After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937, the Soviet Union was the first to help China oppose the aggressors.

In the Far East, before Japan launched large-scale aggression against China, the Soviet Union expressed a willingness to sign a treaty of mutual assistance with China. [passage omitted] On 21 August 1937, the Soviet-Chinese treaty on mutual nonaggression was signed. This consolidated China's international position at a time of extreme difficulties and discouraged the Japanese imperialists from attempting to isolate China internationally. [passage omitted]

Dear listeners, it is a pleasure to note that in recent years the Soviet Union and China have restored cooperation in all areas. Comrade Gorbachev's proposal, in his speech in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986, greatly facilitated the development of goodneighborly cooperation between the two countries. The implementation of these proposals is consistent with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries.

PRC PRESS ON GORBACHEV STATEMENT CITED

LD211349 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- All leading Chinese newspapers, quoting XINHUA reports, have published materials on the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, as well as international comments on it, TRUD's Beijing correspondent says in his dispatch published in the newspaper today.

The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, the correspondent writes, has printed the statement under the double caption: "The Soviet Union prolongs its moratorium on nuclear explosions. The USA asserts that cessation of nuclear tests is not in its national security interests."

Chinese mass media make special note of the Soviet proposal for signing an agreement on ending nuclear tests already this year at a Soviet-American summit meeting.

The English-language CHINA DAILY writes in this connection that the United States' refusal to accede to the Soviet moratorium is to be explained not only by its desire to continue perfecting offensive nuclear arms. American officials say frankly in private conversations, the newspaper stresses, that the Pentagon needs continued nuclear tests for working on its "Star Wars" programme in the hope of gaining a considerable military advantage over the Soviet Union.

An official spokesman for the Chinese foreign ministry, answering questions at a press conference, said that the Chinese side hopes that the two great nuclear powers would find a way of ending the testing, manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons and come to terms on a considerable reduction of their nuclear potentials in order to achieve effective nuclear disarmament, the TRUD correspondent reports.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

LD211824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1733 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (TASS) -- A delegation of the Planning and Budget Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived here today at the invitation of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives (NPC).

We consider the visit of our delegation, said the head of the delegation at the Beijing airport, a new stage in the development of contacts along the channels of the highest bodies of state power of the two countries. The expansion of inter-parliamentary exchanges between the USSR and the PRC is an important instrument in the resolving of matters concerned with bilateral ties and the establishment of good-neighborly cooperation. On the same day the delegation was received by Wang Renzhong, deputy chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, chairman of the Finance and Economic Committee of the NPC, who stressed that the visit of the Soviet delegation testifies to the fact that a new step forward has been made in bilateral relations.

CHEN XITONG, DELEGATION BRIEFED ON MOSCOW PLAN

OW211821 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The Beijing Municipal People's Government Delegation led by Mayor Chen Xitong, is currently paying an official visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation held discussions with the Moscow City Soviet on 20 August. The Chinese guests were briefed on the Soviet captial's development plan for the next 5 years and from now to the year 2,000. Shchitanov, vice chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Planning Commission, briefed the guests on the budgets for the city's major projects and the source of the funds for these projects. During the conversation, the Chinese guests were told that a major part of the city's funds is used for promoting social and cultural activities, maintaining the city's public facilities, and improving the city residents' living conditions. Members of the Chinese delegation spoke very highly of the work of the Moscow City Soviet. During the conversation, Soviet experts also answered many questions raised by the Chinese guests.

TWENTY DUSHMANS CAPTURED IN DRA OFFENSIVE

LD211125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Aug 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; attributed to TASS in caption]

[Text] In Afghanistan's Ghowr Province the Republic's security forces have destroyed a gang that had been terrorizing the local populace. Over 20 dushmans were captured. During the combat operation, a large quantity of weapons and ammunition of U.S. manufacture was seized. Two large coaches of food, ammunition and equipment belonging to the dushmans were discovered. BAKHTAR reports that successful operations to eliminate counterrevolutionary gangs have been carried out recently in certain other provinces of Afghanistan.

U.S. RECRUITS DUSHMANS FOR 'IDEOLOGICAL WARFARE'

OW211141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 21 Aug 86

[From the afternoon "Novosti" commentary]

[Text] The United States is increasing aid to terrorist organizations operating on the territory of other countries. Our commentary:

Hello comrades. U.S. special services have started a new recruitment drive among Afghan Dushmans entrenched in Pakistan. No, it is not a matter of recruiting people for another bandit group to be sent across the border for organizing murders and sabotage on the territory of Democratic Afghanistan. This time the recruitment is for the Journalism Department of Boston University.

The U.S. recruitment commission is well aware that most of these future students have not studied at secondary schools and that, in addition to what they have learned at primary school and some verses of the Koran, they only know how to shoot, set off explosions, and start fires. Actually, nothing else is required of them.

At the Journalism Department in Boston, in addition to improving qualifications for organizing terrorist acts, they will be imparted the skill of conducting subversive ideological warfare, including the writing and dissemination of all kinds of false propaganda documents, inflammatory leaflets, and false reports on events in the country.

The recruitment of terrorists of every stripe for various schools, courses, and colleges is far from being a new thing in the United States. Over 50,000 have been trained at the special America school created almost 40 years ago for training specialists for suppressing national liberation movements in Latin American countries. They include cut-throats of former Nicaraguan dictator Somoza's guard, special punitive troops of the Salvador regime, and death squad murderers. A college for mercenaries in the State of Albabama has graduated bandits from counterrevolutionary gangs of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola committing outrages on Angolan territory, Sikh extremists involved in the death of 329 passengers aboard an Air India airliner, and terrorists and hired murderers ready to carry out any assignment in any hot spot on the planet.

So now we have journalism courses for Dushmans. The U.S. Government has provided $180,000 for this purpose. That is a very modest handout compared to the hundreds of millions being used by the United States to fan the undeclared war in Afghanistan. Yet, it is a very significant action for the U.S. Administration which is resorting to any means to achieve its political aims.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR HARARE

LD221028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug (TASS) — Shah Muhammad Dost, PDPA Central Committee member and DRA foreign minister, who was here in transit to Harare to participate in the eighth conference of heads of state and government of the Nonaligned Movement member countries, departed from Moscow today.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES FORGE AFGHANIS, DOLLARS

LD211838 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 21 TASS — Afghanistan's security bodies detained in Kabul a certain Mohammad Karim. Seized from him were more than 150,000 counterfeit afghanis, NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY correspondence Boris Gan reported from Kabul today. Karim testified during an investigation that he had obtained the money at the instructions of Burghaneddin Rabbani, head of the counter-revolutionary Jami'at-e Eslami group, in Peshawar, Pakistan. Other agents of Afghan counter-revolution, detained lately in Jallalabad, Mazar-e Sharif and other Afghan cities as they were trying to utter false afghanis, [as received] came out with identical testimony.

Afghanistan's central bank and mass media constantly warn the population about counterfeit money and give its detailed description. Every month, the central bank destroys hundreds of thousands of fake banknotes. The flow of false money is not abating, however. The republic's security forces first confiscated counterfeit afghanis way back late in 1984. Besides afghanis, the counter-revolutionaries started forging dollars, too. They are printed in Peshawar, in the centre of the North-West Frontier Province, where the headquarters of major counter-revolutionary groups are located.

Karim disclosed that CIA instructors, who trained saboteurs, not only know about the false dollars, but even supplied them to agents sent inside Afghan territory. Official Washington turns a blind eye to the circulation of dollars forged in Peshawar. In 1985, competent Afghan bodies notified the American side about the subversive action, but no reply followed.

Tough measures have always been adopted against counterfeiters in all countries. In this instance, however, the counterfeiters are not only unpunished, but even enjoy patronage of the official authorities in Pakistan and the U.S. The latter thus becomes direct accomplices in criminal machinations carried out by the counter-revolutionaries.

BILATERAL TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDIA

BK191639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] India and the Soviet Union today signed a protocol to boost bilateral trade. It covers a number of new items. The commerce secretary, Mr Prem Kumar, signed the protocol for India while the Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, Mr Babarin, initialled it for his country at the end of the 2 days of talks in Moscow.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHEA SIM VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meets With Voss

PM211100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] A Cambodian People's Assembly delegation headed by Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Assembly, visited the USSR Supreme Soviet 19 August.

Welcoming the guests, A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, expressed confidence that their visit would be an important contribution to stengthening ties between the two countries' supreme organs of state power and to further consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the PRK. The Soviet Union, he said, attentively follows the successes achieved by the Cambodian people under KPRP leadership in restoring and developing their national economy and makes a high assessment of Cambodia's efforts in struggling for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The guests' attention was drawn to the new Soviet political initiative set out in the 18 August statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Chea Sim stated that the Cambodian people wholly support the Soviet state's foreign policy course and its new large-scale initiatives aimed at creating a comprehensive international security system and developing equal cooperation among all peoples in the Asia-Pacific region. The guest called the USSR's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions another important step on the road to peace and detente. The delegation head expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its constant and selfless aid to his country, particularly noting the Soviet Union's contribution to the training of qualified cadres.

Taking part in the talk were V.K. Kiktenko, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; other officials; and Ouch Borith, PRK charge d'affaires in the USSR.

Discusses Peace Initiatives

LD201202 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- Chea Sim, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has said here that his country hails the latest Soviet peace initiatives as aiming to put an end to the arms race, delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear disaster and lessening tension in the Asian-Pacific region.

Chea Sim, who leads a delegation from the PRK National Assembly which has arrived in the USSR, said his country fully supports the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the latest large-scale initiatives set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok and in his televised address on extending a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987. Chea Sim expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for backing the peace initiatives of the three countries of Indochina, put forward by the latest conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

These initiatives, he said, are aimed at forming goodneighbourly relations between all countries of the region, strengthening peace, stability and cooperation in South East Asia, and opening dialogue among all countries of the region on the basis of equality. These initiatives will help efforts to improve the situation in South East Asia and set up a securing zone in the area of the Thai-Kampuchean border. The issue of the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Chea Sim said, is connected with the removal of Pol Pot's men. But the withdrawal will be continued and completed by 1990. Regrettably, a positive reply to the three countries' proposals has not yet been received.

The decisions of the latest conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam take into account the Soviet peace initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok. Kampuchea fully supports the Soviet Union's efforts to normalize relations with the Chinese People's Republic and promote goodneighbourly relations between all countries of the region, Chea Sim said.

BARAKHTA ON S.E. ASIAN MINISTERS MEETING

PM211425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Constructive Stance"]

[Text] The traditional conference of foreign ministers of the three fraternal states of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- has been held in Hanoi. Its work was centered on urgent questions of the international situation and the situation in Southeast Asia. Representatives of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the PRK recently informed the USSR Foreign Ministry of the results of the Hanoi meeting.

The problem of mankind's survival is an acute one in our nuclear age, and it is being resolved most consistently and purposefully by the Land of the Soviets and the other socialist states. The participants in the meeting in the SRV capital fully supported the Soviet Union's recent large-scale proposals aimed at creating an all-embracing system of international security and developing equitable cooperation among all the peoples of the Asia and Pacific region. The Soviet Government's decision to once again extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is of special significance for the destiny of the Asia and Pacific region.

It is reported that measures to deepen the process of improving the situation in Southeast Asia and around Cambodia were once again discussed. Hanoi, Vientiane, and Phnom Penh are prepared to start talks without delay aimed at the speediest settlement of the so-called Cambodian problem, on condition that Pol Pot's followers are removed from the political arena, as well as at seeking mutually acceptable solutions to existing problems with all the interested sides.

A part of the Vietnamese volunteers has already been withdrawn from the PRK over the past 5 years. Here the Vietnamese and Cambodian foreign ministers pointed out that the stage-by-stage annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from the PRK will be continued in the future, even if a political settlement of the "Cambodian problem" is not reached. This process is to be completed in 1990. The decisions adopted convincingly attest to the strengthening of both the domestic and the foreign positions of people's Cambodia and to the desire of the three Indochina countries to solve the existing questions by peaceful means.

Readiness to restore good-neighborly relations with the PRC was once again stressed at the conference. The SRV confirmed its sincere desire to resume and begin talks with China at any level and anywhere. The positive development of the Vietnamese-Chinese dialogue would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the atmosphere not only in Southeast Asia but also throughout Asia.

The need to make progress in relations with Thailand and to strengthen friendly ties with other ASEAN countries was noted in Hanoi. There are not insurmountable obstacles in the way of this. Given good will and on condition that there is no external interference, they could settle their own problems -- for the good, simultaneously, of all-Asian security. The Hanoi meeting once again demonstrated the firm desire of the fraternal countries of Indochina to make every effort and to utilize every opportunity in the struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

OSIPOVSKIY EXAMINES ANZUK NAVAL MANEUVERS

LD211755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Naval Exercises have started in the South China Sea involving ANZUK member countries. Observers note that these maneuvers are the biggest in the past 7 years. This report is commented on by my colleague, Yevgeniy Osipovskiy:

[Osipovskiy] The ANZUK military grouping should not be confused with the other Pacific military bloc, ANZUS, organized by the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. ANZUK comprises the UK, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, and Malaysia and become another military alliance of the imperialist states in 1971. It should at once be noted that ANZUK is a brain-child of UK policy. The so-called five-sided agreement imposes no commitments upon the UK, but serves to legalize the British troops presence in Singapore, because in a military respect, ANZUK comprises a Singapore-stationed brigade of troops from Australia, New Zealand, and the UK.

Having created the ANZUK military grouping with Australia and New Zealand's help, the UK is endeavoring to keep a bridgehead of itself for exerting political pressure upon the countries of Southeast Asia and for protecting significant profits milked by UK monopolies from that region, and all this under the pretext of some military threat to the countries of the region from outside. Of late, increasingly frequent criticism is being heard in the states of Southeast Asia against the policy of blocs in the Asian and Pacific region and calls to disband them. This was recently declared, for instance, by two Indonesian MPs, Subekti and Amin Iskandar. These protests are especially strong now since the South Pacific forum in Suva, where concrete decisions were adopted on turning the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace, and when the Soviet Union recently made fresh proposals on creating a system of security in that region. But there are forces which do not approve of such a development of events and, following the United States, which recently mounted joint large-scale military exercises with Thailand in the Gulf of Siam, this UK-created bloc is holding its own maneuvers nearby in the South China Sea. One clearly senses the influence of opponents to a establishing peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, their desire to frighten countries of the region by a demonstration of military muscle. But such a policy obviously contradicts the interests of the peoples of the Asian-Pacific region which realize every more clearly whence comes the threat of peace.

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE' SEEN 'COMPLICATING' DIALOGUE

LD211545 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

Western Europe has again become an arena of intensive military activity: The exercises of the NATO forces codenamed "Autumn Forge-86", the biggest exercises of the NATO forces this year, started there. According to a report of the NATO Supreme Allied Command -- Europe, thousands of war planes and ships are used in the exercises, nearly 200 thousand officers and men take part in them.

The Pentagon is concerned: The concluding session of the first stage of the conference on Confidence- and Security Building Measures started in Stockholm these days. Socialist countries which have already done so much for resolving outstanding problems, advanced new concrete constructive proposals for confidence-building measures, also the system of control, including on-site inspections. According to the assessment of Western participants, a substantial progress has been achieved in Stockholm, the contours of an agreement have been outlined.

No less concern of Washington is also caused by the mounting movement of the public for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The decision to set up a special commission for jointly studying the possibilities and concrete measures for the creation of such a zone has been adopted at a meeting of prime ministers of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland, that was just held in Denmark. By all indications, these positive tendencies annoy the Washington administration. Ignoring the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, their concrete proposals aimed at the lessening of military confrontation, the Pentagon with the use of its allies is showing again its military might, its intention to act only from the positions of strength. Precisely these purposes are pursued also by the "Autumn Forge-86" exercises, that are to last for three months. Their scope is comparable to a deployment of forces for unleashing an armed conflict. The exercises include a series of 20 consecutive interrelated manoeuvres comprising a huge territory, from the northern rimlands of Norway to Turkey's Black Sea coasts. The plan of the exercises envisages the movement of large numbers of troops and large volumes of military equipment from the United States and Canada to Western Europe. Landing forces will be brought to the territory of Norway, Denmark, Ireland.

As if in an effort to check the growing striving of people for a nuclear-free north, half of all exercises will be held on the Norwegian-Danish northern flank of the NATO bloc.

NATO's autumn exercises clearly have a provocative nature: heightening war hysteria, trying to intimidate peoples of West European countries with the alleged "Soviet menace", the United States and its allies oppose the process of the reduction of forces and armaments in Europe that has been started, are eroding the confidence and complicating East-West dialogue.

POLYANSKIY HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG DELEGATION

PM211457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the genral headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] A.T. Polyanskiy, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group Section for Parliamentary Ties with the FRG, had a talk with a delegation of representatives of the FRG Free Democratic Party 19 August.

PDRY REBUILDING EFFORTS SINCE JANUARY VIEWED

PM211506 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[K. Geyvandov "Letter From Democratic Yemen": "Aden Meetings"]

[Excerpts] Aden, South Yemen -- [Passage omitted] In Arabic the word "aden" means "paradise" But what happened here for 10 days in January is described by eye witnesses as hell. IZVESTIYA has already given its own evaluation of the events and an analysis of the causes which led to them. And so I will not repeat myself. I will only say that the political crisis which hit the country and the armed clashes in Aden and other regions of the country, in the course of which prominent figures died, including members of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Politburo and Central Committee, seriously damaged the material production sphere and the army and traumatized the South Yemenis, and none of my interlocutors could speak calmly, without becoming agitated, when recalling those days.

There is now little external evidence of January's tragic events in Aden and the nearby population centers I had occasion to visit. A great deal has been restored, fixed, painted, repaired. But from time to time one comes across totally destroyed homes, the scorched framework of buildings and machines, and the bullet-ridden walls of edifices. [passage omitted]

Yes, January's events caused the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) the most serious moral and material damage and created difficulties which it will require considerable resources and energy to overcome. However, the efforts aimed at normalizing the situation in the country as soon as possible are already yielding tangible results. Economic life is back on its normal course. Enterprises in both the state and private sector are operating without interruption. The new Aden international airport building is in operation, at which aircraft from the most diverse airlines land daily. Traveling along the quay, one can see ships from all over the world unloading or refueling in Aden's port. Work on Soviet-South Yemeni economic and technical cooperation projects has also resumed. [passage omitted]

When in South Yemen it is not difficult to observe the vast amount of work to be done by the new PDRY leadership and the South Yemeni people. The main efforts are being concentrated on eliminating the serious consequences of the January crisis as rapidly as possible. The YSP is in the vanguard of the struggle. Consequently, the task of consolidating party ranks and strengthening the YSP's organizational and political unity has been the main task set at the YSP Central Committee plenums held in the last 6 months. Measures are being taken to ensure that the administrative apparatus functions efficiently, and preparations are in progress for the elections to higher and local organs of state power that are to be held this autumn.

A great deal of attention is being devoted to strengthening and, where necessary, restructuring the country's sociopolitical organizations and creative unions. In some of these the organizational part of this work is already complete, while in others it still lies ahead. [passage omitted]

As my numerous conversations with South Yemeni colleagues and friends confirmed, the factional struggle within the party which developed into this crisis took place against the background of persisting elements of intertribal ties in Yemeni society and still to be eliminated views and ideas of a nationalist nature.

Consequently, I always sought to find out the opinion of my interlocutors on the degree of success with which the new South Yemeni leadership's policy aimed at achieving national reconciliation is being implemented. This is what was said in particular in a conversation with M.A. Jirghum, PDRY minister of culture and information, when touching on this subject:

We accomplished a national-democratic revolution in South Yemen. But in the process of our everyday activity to consolidate the people's power the main emphasis was placed on the implementation of measures united by the definition "democratic," while virtually losing sight of the part of the denotation expressed in the word "national." Now the task is to bring into line with one another both these integral parts of the South Yemeni revolution.

In activity aimed at achieving national reconciliation an important place is given to the need to strictly observe constitutional legality, including with regard to those who took part in January's events on the side of A.N. Muhammad. In particular, implementation of the 29 March decree on a general amnesty is in progress. Its duration was recently extended to the end of this year.

With regard to the implementation of the general amnesty within the country, (M.Kh.) Muhammad, general secretary of the PDRY Organization of Journalists, says there would appear to be no particular problems. Things are more complicated regarding those who have found themselves in the position of refugees as a result of the events. The majority of them have long since realized that they were misled. But those -- primarily U.S. imperialist circles -- who have an interest in maintaining tension in and around the PDRY are doing their utmost to impede a solution to the question of the refugees' return. Figures in the Washington administration such as Vice President Bush and CIA chief Casey show a personal interest in emigres from our country. They have taken care to get millions of dollars appropriated for their maintenance. These funds are used to set up real concentration camps, at which active propaganda work is conducted among the South Yemeni refugees to encourage them not to return home and incline them toward participation in actions against the PDRY....

It was particularly pleasant that both during official meetings and in friendly conversations our South Yemeni interlocutors deemed it necessary to give an invariably high appraisal of the assistance given by the Soviet Union directly after the January events and of the entire complex of cooperation between our two countries as a whole. We can also note with satisfaction the fact that all the Soviet Union's recent peace initiatives, including the nuclear disarmament program put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January this year, have met with a lively response and full support in democratic Yemen. H.A.B. al-Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, spoke very warmly of all this in his speech at a journalists' congress and again when receiving us at the president's residence.

Is a repetition of the January 1986 tragedy possible in the future? The answer to this question concerns all friends of the South Yemeni people. Everyone with whom I had occasion to meet and talk in Aden expressed confidence that the past cannot repeat itself. But for this to be true, they stressed, a great deal of work has to be done, primarily with regard to teaching people to think in a new way.

There is every sign that the country is getting back on its feet, and we would like to wish our South Yemeni friends every success on this path.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES ENERGY, FOOD SUPPLY

LD211839 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the issue of the progress of preparations by the country's power engineering for work in the autumn and winter period at a meeting today. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Atomic Energy, and other ministries and departments have been advised of the necessity to increase their rates of work on repairing power-engineering equipment, constructing and putting into operation new power units, fully mastering their design capacities, and stocking up reserves of fuel at electric power stations and enterprises so that they will operate reliably in the autumn and winter period.

Particular attention has been drawn to saving fuel and energy resources everywhere, the pre-winter preparation of the housing and amenities sector, and supplying the population with household fuel. Local party and local soviet bodies have requested to establish strict control over the progress of preparation for work in winter conditions, and to increase the personal responsibility of the leaders at all management levels to assure that it is implemented in an organized manner.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have approved measures to improve the supply of fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes to the population of Moscow and Leningrad and to increase the material incentives for workers at the fruit and vegetable complexes of those cities in order to improve the degree of intactness and quality of produce.

It is planned to increase deliveries of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables to Moscow and Leningrad in the coming years in order to fully meet the population's requirements for them, proceeding from rational nutrition standards.

The demands made on suppliers for the quality of the produce they deliver are being increased. Measures have been determined to set up the necessary material and technical supply base for storing, processing, and marketing fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes and for the construction of hothouses, sorting and reception posts, and procurement and sales complexes.

Particular attention has been drawn to the expansion of direct ties between the enterprises of the Moscow and Leningrad agroindustrial complexes with kolkhozes and sovkhozes and procurement organizations, and increasing their joint responsibility for the fulfillment of contractual obligations. It has been recognized as purposeful to significantly increase the sale of vegetables, fruits, and potatoes at city markets by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The necessity of increasing Tsentrosoyuz's [Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives] role in supplying the population with fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes has been noted.

The material interest which the workers in state and cooperative fruit and vegetable complexes have in improving the degree of intactness and quality of produce is being strengthened.

A CPSU Central Committee and a USSR Council of Minister's decision on steps to further develop the fine arts and to increase their role in the working peoples' communist education was endorsed. It stresses that those active in the fine arts are called upon to do their utmost to strengthen their links with the people and to actively participate in the Soviet people's aesthetic education and in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is important to concentrate artists and architects' attention on the comprehensive development and on improving the appearance of our cities and villages. It is necessary to extend the participation of artists and designers in raising the quality of industrial output, especially consumer products.

Steps are mapped out in the decision to strengthen the material and technical basis of the fine arts, the continued provision of incentives for creative workers, and the development of the country's artistic education.

The results of the talks between Comrade Ryzhkov and Sudanese Prime Minister and Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi were approved. The coincidence of the Soviet Union and Sudan's positions on many international issues was satisfactorily noted, particularly those related to bridling the arms race and strengthening peace, and the mutually beneficial links on the basis of the principles of equal rights, mutual respect, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of each other.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed some other domestic and foreign policy issues and adopted appropriate decisions on them.

PRAVDA SETS KOMSOMOL TASKS, CITES SHORTCOMINGS

PM211557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Komsomol's High Responsibility"]

[Text] The routine, 20th Komsomol Congress opens on 15 April 1987. The preparation for it must be conducted immediately. This is the time for an all-around and thorough analysis of the activity of Komsomol committees, bureaus, and primary organizations in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions.

The crucial nature and profundity of the tasks placed on the Komsomol oblige each Komsomol organization to take a frank and exacting approach to the content of all its activity and to the style, forms, and methods of work. Reorganizing as they go along, Komsomol members must show principledness and consistency in the eradication of shortcomings and foster a spirit of concern and dissatisfaction with what has been achieved. The paramount task must be concern to increase the activeness and autonomy of their primary organizations and to create in them conditions for developing a vital and truly Komsomol-like atmosphere.

September sees the beginning of reports and elections in Komsomol organizations. In the period ahead, party organizations must give maximum help to the Komsomol aktiv and, concentrating the efforts of young men and women to achieve the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, give new impetus to socialist competition and the movement of young innovators and inventors. Young people must take part on a massive scale in the work to increase output quality, economy, and thrift. It is necessary to increase the involvement of Komsomol members in instilling order and strengthening discipline in production and in the campaign against unearned incomes.

It is important that meetings and conferences ensure a purposeful offensive against all that is obsolete and inert and prevent stage-management, ostentatiousness, and the glossing over or careful control of criticism and self-criticism. [paragraph continues]

The truly businesslike and principled tone of reports and speeches, the concrete and exacting investigation of successes and failures in the work of elected organs, and the constructiveness and accuracy of resolutions adopted — those should be the distinguishing features of every meeting and conference.

It is no secret that many Komsomol workers are still in the grip of bureaucracy and confine themselves to the narrow range of official problems. That is why the desire to replace concrete organizational work with directives and to replace daily practical actions with slogans and appeals still flourishes among them. Often, innovations in the activity of lower echelons are not always promptly noted or supported. While assessing critically the progress of restructuring in the Komsomol, party committees and bureaus must study thoroughly the professional and moral qualities of Komsomol cadres. Young Communists who possess political maturity, businesslike efficiency, a sense of what is new, and moral purity, and who enjoy the complete confidence of young people must be recommended for Komsomol work. It is the duty of the party member working in the Komsomol to set an example of lively organizational work with young people. It is necessary to eliminate parasitism and slowness in the solution of urgent questions and to increase the personal responsibility of Komsomol committee apparatus workers and of every Komsomol member for their assigned area of work.

Ideological and educational work with young people must be raised to the level of the demands of the time. Above all people should not be hypnotized by favorable statistics or assess situations in "gross" terms. Now, more than ever before, it is necessary to get away from paperwork, to get out of the office, and, by working among young men and women, to study the real processes and phenomena taking place in their midst. Individual work, based on the unity of word and deed, must be the main method of education. It is necessary to step up the activity of Young Pioneers' organizations, where adolescents receive their first experience of participation in social life and their first lesson in assuming responsibility for their assigned area of work. This is where the need to work resourcefully and creatively should be established and each person's organizational skills should be developed. Party committees should be more bold and persistent in supporting young people's initiative in organizing leisure and help them to carry out interesting and useful projects.

Restructuring within the Komsomol requires a scientific approach and precise guidelines, in which a special role is played by party committees. The correctness of their approach to youth problems will determine how well matters proceed within the Komsomol. Good practical experience in Komsomol leadership has been accumulated, for example, at the majority of party organizations in the Ukrain, Belorussia, and Estonia. Party workers there take part in youth events, do not fear awkward discussions, respond promptly to various phenomena and to the needs of young men and women. The activity of soviet, trade union, and economic organs on young people's problems has been successfully coordinated at Amur, Orenburg, and Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkoms.

At the same time, PRAVDA readers have been reporting a different approach. Many party committees lack an efficient system in their work with young people and are dominated by hurried campaigns. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the party leadership of the Komsomol, adopted 2 years ago, has invigorated that work to a certain extent and given rise to a search for new forms and methods of developing the initiative and activeness of young men and women. Soon, however, these problems were shelved once more. The theme of the party leadership of the Komsomol also disappeared unjustifiably from many newspapers and journals and from radio and television broadcasts. [paragraph continues]

Communist Party Central committees and party obkoms in the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics are lax in their work to involve young people in labor and for years have not analyzed the processes occurring among young people. Consequently a certain proportion of young peopole remain outside the sphere of socially useful labor activity.

Concern to provide young people with the necessary conditions for labor, study, everyday life, and leisure must become the Komsomol's most important cause. These problems are most acute at Komsomol shock construction sites, which receive more than 100,000 young men and women each year. Take the Kansk-Achinsk Fuel and Energy Complex, for example. There have been repeated mentions of the disorder which exists there. But there has been no improvement. Workers of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and of a number of other ministries and departments are deaf to the problems of young people at major construction projects. Economic leaders, ranging from foremen to ministers, should visit Komsomol meetings more often, know young people's feelings better, and more actively influence the solution of social questions. The Komsomol, too, must show persistence and militancy here.

The preparation for the Komsomol Congress and the reports and elections serve the cause of young people's education. Young men and women must be oriented toward concrete deeds and mobilized to take active part in accelerating the country's development.

MATERIALS ON GORBACHEV FAR EAST TOUR PUBLISHED

LD212029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] A collection of materials on CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's trip to the Far East entitled: "Reorganization Is Urgent: It Concerns All and Everything" [perestroyka neotlozhna: ona kasayetsa vsekh i vo vesm] has been published. The collection contains Comrade Gorbachev's speeches at the festive meeting devoted to the handing over of the Order of Lenin to Vladivostok; at the conference of the Khabarovsk kraykoms aktiv; and other materials on his stay in the Far East from 25 to 31 July. The brochure has been published by the Politizdat publishing house.

LIGACHEV, OTHERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ODESSA OFFICIAL

PM201558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 First Edition p 6

[N.K. Kirichenko obituary]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Karpovich Kirichenko, recipient of an individual pension of union status and former first secretary of Odessa Ukrainian communist Party Obkom, died on 12 August 1986 in his 64th year after a long and serious illness. [passage omitted]

Ye.K. Ligachev, M.S. Solomentsev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, N.Ye. Kruchina, I.A. Gerasimov, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, V.P. Mironov, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.F. Dobrik, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, Ya.P. Pogrebnyak. V.S. Makarenko, F.T. Morgun, A.P. Nochevkin, N.I. Samilyk.

SHEVCHENKO CHAIRS UKRAINE SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD220927 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held yesterday with Valentina Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, Presidium chairman, in the chair.

In accordance with the directives expressed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his speeches and conversations during his visit to the Far East, the Presidium has resolved to implement a number of additional measures to raise the activity and initiative of local soviets in ensuring comprehensive and effective work of the economy, development of the social sphere, higher consumer goods output, further deepening of democratic principles in the work of government organs, and improving control and verification of results.

The Presidium considered the work of local soviets of Gorodenka Rayon, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, on accelerating social-economic development on their territories in light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. A report was made by Rayispolkom Chairman Pivovar. The Presidium made it incumbent upon the Gorodenka Rayispolkom to remove existing shortcomings and omissions. The rayon and local soviets were instructed to put more effort into directing the work of government organs toward accelerating the restructuring of forms and methods of work, evaluating achievements in a self-critical way, resolutely overcoming the passivity and complacency of certain leading workers, and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for this year and the tasks of the 12th 5-year period.

Local soviet executive committees must strive to change the content and style of their work, to raise the efficiency of sessions, and the role of standing commissions, deputies, and public voluntary organs in solving tasks faced by local soviets.

Volyn Oblispokom Chairman Fedorov reported on the work of the oblast's local soviets and labor collectives on ensuring the safety of socialist property and imbuing citizens with a thrifty attitude to national riches.

The Presidium considered the way local soviets deal with citizens' petitions in Zaporozhye Oblast and the uprooting of formalism and red tape in these matters. Zaporozhye Oblispolkom Chairman Moskalkov reported on this subject.

The Presidium also considered other state matters and appropriate decrees and decisions were adopted. Also participating in the discussions were Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; the Ukrainian TUC chairman; and others.

SOS TELEPHONE INTRODUCED FOR DRUG ADDICTS

AU220752 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 22 (AFP) -- Drug addicts here, whose very existence was officially denied a few months ago, have been given an SOS telephone number in case of an emergency.

"If you have a problem or face a difficult moment, telephone us," announced a small advertisement in the Moscow evening newspaper VECHERNAYA MOSKVA.

It said that two hospitls and 10 clinics in Moscow were specially equipped to handle addicts.

"Secrecy is guaranteed," the notice said.

The press here has recently published numerous articles on the dangers of drugs, admitting they had been underestimated in the Soviet Union.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

The following correction pertains to the item subtitled "Radioactive Dust Escaping; 31 Dead" which is published in the 21 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 2:

Paragraph three, line one should read: "Soviet Academician Valeriy Legasov said...." (correcting name)

COMPARISON OF NEW CONSTRUCTION MINISTRIES ITEMS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 August Morning Edition carries on page 2 a report on the Supreme Soviet decision to form new construction ministries. Comparison with the Moscow Domestic Service item published in the 20 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 3, under the headline "Supreme Soviet Forms New Construction Ministries," reveals the following variations:

Page R 4, paragraph one, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: ...which work in the Central Chernozem Zone...." (substituting "Chernozem" for "Non-Chernozem")

Paragraph two, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: ...as well as of enterprises and organizations of this and other general construction ministeries...(adding "and organizations")

SHORTCOMINGS IN FRUIT, VEGETABLE TRADE DESCRIBED

LD202317 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 20 August broadcasts a segment entitled "Hitches in the Fruit and Vegetable Conveyor." Commentator Valeriy Golubev, who presents the hook-up, introduces it by saying: "August is a time when fruit and vegetables are harvested and procured in massive quantities and then marketed. A fair harvest has been grown in southern regions of the country. But almost every weekly report issued by the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of harvest work speaks of great losses in fruit and vegetables and the low quality of the produce. Our on-the-spot correspondents will tell us about the unsatisfactory organization of the fruit and vegetable trade in towns and industrial centers."

He then introduces Nikolay Chebotarev who reports on the situation in Rostov. Chebotarev mentions that for the second consecutive year students have been helping harvest fruit and vegetables. Much has been done to bring produce direct to the shops, bypassing depots. He continues: "All this is, of course, good. But, unfortunately, it is not always like this. The most worrying thing is that you cannot always find what you are looking for."

Chebotarev then speaks to A.G. Tizikhov, director of a wholesale and retail association, who says: "Our sovkhozes have not yet reorganized themselves completely. Not everybody correctly understands the tasks which face us today. We are dealing with customers, and they have great complaints about the range and quality of our produce."

Chebotarev continues: "We filmed these vegetables nearby, at the kolkhoz market, although the time has clearly come to amend the name kolkhoz market. The market is the bastion of private producers who frequently have absolutely nothing to do with a kolkhoz. Just look how wonderful all this is." Meanwhile, the camera shows stalls with a variety of produce. Customers are being served by market women. Chebotarev continues: "But for a southern city and at the height of the vegetable season the prices are scandalous, as they say. One does not have to look hard for the reason. At the moment the competition faced by the private producer is terribly weak. The shops have a fine window display, but that is all. When you go inside...." Meanwhile the camera shows a shop window filled with baskets of fresh produce. It then shows sacks of withered cauliflowers and tired-looking cabbages. The reporter says: "You can hardly believe that these vegetables have just come from the fields. True, customers do buy them. But what can you do when you have to pay R2 for a kilo of tomatoes at the market?"

Golubev then introduces a report from Kursk Oblast by Nikolay Grebnev who says that Kursk apples are renowned throughout the country, adding the Oboyanskiy sovkhoz has the biggest orchard in Russia. It produces 25,000 tons of apples every year, but the farm has nowhere to put them. Grebnev continues:

"According to the plan over 15,000 tons are to be delivered. But the Oboyanskiy fruit-growers could send many more apples to the same destinations, if, for example, the southern railway were to supply trucks on a regular basis. Today there is not a single truck here. It's not known whether there will be any tomorrow. Meanwhile, early varieties of apples are spoiling, and the workers are having to grade them for the second time. By all accounts there's no point hoping for a regular, let alone above-plan, supply of trucks at the moment. What's to be done?"

V.I. Parkhomenko, first secretary of Oboyanskiy Raykom, notes that more fruit could be supplied to the Cherepovets metallurgical combine if the combine were to build a cold store at the farm.

Contributing to the program from Vologda Oblast, correspondent Yuriy Bogatiriya says: "It was only after action taken by people's controllers and sharp and absolutely deserved criticism that this range of produce from local sovkhozes appeared in the produce shops of Cherepovets and Vologda." Meanwhile, the camera shows a range of vegetables in a shop, where an assistant is attending to the needs of customers. Bogatkuriya continues: "The vegetables arrived in August, although the oblast's produce network was planning to market early vegetables back in July. Cooperative workers are also behind with their service to town and village residents. This produce is being offered for sale at the market. But the prices are, of course, quite high." The camera again shows scenes inside a market, where a wide range of vegetables is on display. Bogaturiya concludes his dispatch by saying: "So, for the time being there are lines in Vologoda for fruit and often for vegetables. The reorganization of the trade is proceeding too slowly."

Golubev concludes the hook-up by saying: "The reports by our correspondents reflect to a great extent the state of affairs in the country's fruit and vegetable economy. For many years the lion's share of garden produce was processed into wine. But the output of wine has virtually stopped now. Fresh fruits and berries, on the other hand, were the market monopoly of private producers. After passing through a gamut of outdated standards, lengthy trans-shipment processes, depots, and shops, vegetables reached us in a most unpresentable state. Today the force of inertia is still great, although there is now every opportuknity for the normal supply of vegetables and fruit to people. A number of farms are already using their right to sell produce at markets and are opening their own shops. But reorganization of the industry is still proceeding timidly and slowly. As a result it is not just us, the customers, who are suffering, but the running of the agro-industrial sector."

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18-20 AUG

LD210758 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 18-20 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 August

Mass sowing of winter crops is under way in Moldavia; to date wheat and rye have been sown on over 100,000 hectares. (0600)

Mass lifting of early potato varieties has begun in Gorkiy Oblast. (1800)

All rayons in Omsk Oblast have begun winter sowing; despite frequent rain, almot half the planned area has been sown with rye, wheat, and triticale. (1800)

Grain crops have been harvested on the first 135,000 hectares in Pavlodar Oblast. (2230)

19 August

A prototype of the rice-harvesting Kuban-1 combine has been developed in Krasnodar Kray, a year ahead of schedule. The new machine has an enlarged hopper and a cabin with air-conditioning. The combine is 30 percent more productive than the one currently being produced. (0100)

Farm workers in Kuybyshev Oblast have delivered the 1 millionth metric ton of the new grain crop to the state. (Moscow Television 1030)

Harvesting of corn for silage has begun on the farms of all Ukrainian oblasts. (1300)

Agricultural workers of Orel Oblast have started the mass sowing of winter rye, which is for the first time taking precedence over wheat and will occupy more than half of the area in the overall balance of winter crops. The plant breeders have brought out the new rye variety "Orlovskaya-9," which will occupy about 100,000 hectares. Many farms have this year milled up to 60 quintals per hectare. (1300)

Today farms in southern areas of Kustanay, Turgay, Tselinograd, and Pavlodar Oblasts of Kazakhstan began selective reaping of grain. The summer has been cool and rainy in this region. Wheat and barley have been slow to ripen. More than 15,000 combine operators have been sent from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the Central Asian and Baltic republics to help with the harvest in Kazakhstan. (1500)

20 August

Ryazan Oblast farms have so far delivered 250,000 tons of grain to delivery points, which is more than 45 percent of the annual plan. (0200)

The first 100,000 tons of the new harvest have been delivered to elevators in the Altay. Farms in all the soil and climatic zones have started harvesting eared crops early here. Threshing of winter rye and peas is finishing, and barley and oats are being cut. Work will soon start on the wheat fields. (0801)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS

PM211126 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 86 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Strict Reckoning of the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, as of 11 August 50.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises and 47.4 million hectares -- 43 percent of the sown area -- had been threshed. Last week produced an extra 9.6 million threshed hectares. The inflow of grain to the elevators to meet plans and pledges is increasing.

The second 10-day period of August is upon us. The fall, with its rain and cold weather, is not far off. But for the time being most of the country has dry, sunny days -- which are the most favorable for harvesting. [paragraph continues]

It is the duty of agroindustrial complex workers to considerably increase the pace and quality of harvesting and grain procurement and to speed up implementation of other urgent summer field work.

Harvesting has been completed in the Central Chernozem Zone. First to finish were the farms of Belgorod Oblast, which have met their grain procurement target. The success was due to highly productive work by harvesting and transport detachments, which harvested, threshed, stored seed, shipped grain to the state, stacked straw, and prepared the soil for winter sowing as part of an integrated process. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kursk and Lipetsk Oblasts are completing the harvesting and shipment of grain to the elevators. The RSFSR has harvested in all more than 29 million hectares of grain -- 39 percent of the sown area.

The main harvesting front in the republic is now in the Northwest, Central Volga, Volga-Vyatka, Volga, and Ural Economic Regions. In many places there the crop has been harvested pretty well, and the aim now is to harvest it down to the last grain, to increase the region's contribution to food stocks, and to strengthen the feed base on kolkhozes. There are many examples of a vigorous campaign for grain being waged in the Non-Chernozem Zone. [passage omitted]

But, unfortunately, it is not like that in every grain field. Some farms have not yet overcome the bad practice of making a slow start and are guilty of breaches of technological discipline, which results in large harvest losses. In Smolensk Oblast 480,000 hectares of grain -- 66 percent of the sown area -- still stands in the fields, although harvesting has been going on there for 2 weeks now. Novoduginskiy, Gagarinskiy, Temkinskiy, Sychevskiy, and Safonovskiy Rayons, where only a little over one-tenth of the harvest has been threshed, bring up the rear of the oblast's harvesting progress report. [passage omitted]

In all 10 percent of the crop has been harvested in Kostroma Oblast, 19 percent in Yaroslavl Oblast, and 20 percent in Kalinin Oblast. Some leaders try to justify this by citing uneven ripening of crops, weed infestation, and other objective factors. But the main reasons are organizational oversights, breaches of technological procedures, poor utilization of machinery, and cadre shortages.

Harvesting in the Non-Chernozem Zone coincided with the optimal time for sowing winter crops. Seeding machines had to be brought out into the fields but on many farms fields had not been plowed or seeds cleaned. Some 60,000 hectares of winter crops have to be sown in Novgorod Oblast, but the soil is ready on only half of that area and a mere 5,000 hectares have been sown, although time is slipping away. Such gross breaches of agricultural procedure, repeated every year, lead to unfortunate results. The Kholmskiy and Lesnoy sovkhozes are threshing only 3-6 quintals of grain per hectare this year. A large gap between soil preparation and sowing has been allowed to occur in Leningrad, Yaroslavl, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and the Mari ASSR.

Field work is being comprehensively carried out in all union republics. Farmers in the Ukraine are completing the harvesting of 13 million hectares. Some four-fifths of the sown area have been threshed in Belorussia. It is important to speed up harvesting in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, where in a number of places half of the grain remains to be threshed. The harvesting front in Kazakhstan is moving increasingly northward. Some 4 million hectares of grain -- one-fifth of the sown area -- has been harvested there. Virgin land farms must get all their combines and harvesters ready and out into the fields more quickly and ensure that harvesting equipment is used highly productively from the very outset.

Pressure is building up on vegetable plantations and in orchards and vineyards. In the RSFSR the first few thousand hectares of potatoes have been lifted and increasing numbers are being delivered to cities and industrial centers. Some 3.9 million metric tons of vegetables -- a little above what it was this time last year -- have been purchased in the country.

Agroindustrial committee collectives are laying the foundations for next year's harvest. More than 1.3 million hectares of winter crops -- 6 percent of the plan -- have been sown in the RSFSR. Sowing, which began in northern and eastern rayons, is approaching the Central Chernozem and Volga Regions. Some 4.8 million hectares -- 7.4 percent of the plan -- have been plowed for spring sowing. This work must be speeded up everywhere, since land plowed in August is considered to provide a fine basis for increasing fields' productivity.

Time is marching apace, farmers. Every summer hour must contribute to this harvest and the next.

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS RSFSR AGRICULTURE SEMINAR

LD212215 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1540 GMT 21 Aug 86

["From the Novosti" newcast]

[Text] Intensive techniques for the RSFSR's fields -- that was the content of the speeches by participants in a seminar-conference in Krasnodar. There was discussion of the problems of increasing grain production at RSFSR farms by intensive techniques. Those who spoke unanimously noted that these techniques are a great reserve for replenishing the country's grain reserves. As early as 1987 the intensive area in Russia will cover 31 million hectares.

Comrade Murakhovskiy, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and Comrade Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, took part in the work of the seminar-conference.

BRIEFS

MINSK ENTERPRISE -- Vegetables and fruit are cheaper in the markets of Minsk and other towns and villages of Belorussia as a result of competition among owners of farm plots by local collective and state farms. The townsfolk are delighted to buy their excellent-quality produce at prices 10-15 percent lower than the average market prices. Having displayed enterprise, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the so-called vegetable belt of Minsk alone have now expanded the range of vegetable crops and increased their production by almost one-third. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 86 LD]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1772 LAUNCHED 21 AUG, WORKS NORMALLY

LD220813 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0758 GMT Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1772, was launched in the Soviet Union on 21 August 1986.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research.

The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters:

initial period of revolution, 90 minutes;
apogee, 370 km;
perigee, 210 km;
orbital inclination, 72.9 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

GEORGIAN COMPUTER HAS NUCLEAR POWER APPLICATION

LD191716 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 19 August carries a program entitled "Science and Technical Progress" on computer development. The program is reported by Nataliya (Gegelova) of Georgian radio from the Tbilisi ELVA Scientific Production Association, which is responsible for the development of several generations of computers.

The association has developed a new multi-purpose computer with dynamically-varied structure, the PS-4000, which is capable of seeking the optimal solutions to performed tasks. Scientists believe that the machine is something completely novel in domestic computer technology as far as the complexity of problems which it can solve, its memory capacity, operating speed and other indicators are concerned.

The project leader presents the association's brainchild as a fifth-generation machine, different from the classic third and fourth-generation equipment. It is based on an associative processor, which works analogically to the human brain, and "learns" in a similar manner. Initially it solves a given task more slowly but after some time it processes similar problems much more quickly. Its operating speed is equivalent to 50 million operations per second. Parallelism is employed at several levels, namely in the associative processor, capable of processing thousands of items of data simultaneously, and in the ability of several devices to work simultaneously either on different tasks or various parts of the same task. The associative principle speeds up data processing by one order of magnitude initially and by two orders of magnitude once the computer has "learned," in comparison with existing machines.

According to a deputy director of the Moscow Institute of Control Systems, which co-developed the design, its uses include training operators at nuclear power stations by creating extreme situations in which the operators must make the sole right decision. The computer can also be used in nuclear power engineering, gas, and oil, chemical and metallurgical industries, medicine and in transport for reservations and ticket sales. It is optimised for areas where information searching predominates; it is slower than other machines in arithmetical and logical operations.